

A
R E P L Y
T O
Capt. *Middleton's*
A N S W E R
T O H I S
V I N D I C A T I O N.

[Price One Shilling and Six-pence.]

REPLY

Capt. Middleton's
REPLY

Capt. Middleton's
ANSWER

VINDICATION.

[Price One Shilling and Sixpence]

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REPLY

T O

Capt. *Middleton's* ANSWER

To the REMARKS on his VINDICATION of
his Conduct,

In a late Voyage made by him in the *Furnace* Sloop,
by Orders of the Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty, to find out a Passage from the North-
west of *Hudson's* Bay, to the Western and Southern
Ocean of AMERICA.

Shewing the Art and Evasions he makes use of to
conceal his Misconduct and Neglect in prose-
cuting that Discovery : As also the false Cur-
rents, Tides, Straits, and Rivers he has laid down
in his Chart and Journal to conceal the Discovery ;
with Remarks upon some extraordinary Affidavits
he has published in his Favour.

To which is added,

A Full Answer to a late Pamphlet published by Capt.
Middleton, called FORGERY DETECTED.

By ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq;

L O N D O N

Printed : And sold by J. ROBINSON, at the *Golden Lion*,
in *Ludgate-street*. MDCCXLV.

REPLY

TO

Capt. Middleton's

ANSWER

TO THE REMARKS ON HIS VINDICATION

IN A LATE VOLUME OF THE LONDON COMMISSIONERS OF THE
ADMINISTRATION, TO WHICH ONE OF THE VOLUMES FROM THE
WEST OF AFRICA, IN THE WESTERN AND AFRICAN
OCEAN OF AFRICA.

Having the Art and Endeavour he makes use of to
control his fellow-countrymen and neglect in pro-
ceeding the Discovery, as also the late Com-
missioners, T. S. Smith, and others, he has been
in the Chair and Journal to examine the Discovery
with his remarks upon some extraordinary Affairs
and he has published in the London.

To which is added
A Full Account of the Expedition published by Capt.
Middleton, and FORWARDED BY THE

By Arthur Power Esq.

LONDON
Printed and Sold by J. Richardson at the Globe in
St. James's Street, in the Strand.

A

R E P L Y

T O

Capt. *MIDDLETON*'s ANSWER

To the

REMARKS on his VINDICATION.

THE Answer to my Remarks on Capt. *Middleton*'s Vindication of his Conduct, upon his late Voyage to find out the Northwest Passage, being swell'd to a great Bulk, and fill'd with many things not material to the Dispute, so far as the Publick is concern'd in it; tho' I think myself oblig'd to answer it, in order to shew the Evasions, Falsties and false Reasoning, contained in his Answer: yet, as it seems entirely calculated to carry on a Paper-War, no way beneficial to the Publick, but on the contrary prejudicial, so far as it is calculated, on one Side, to prevent other Ships being sent to perfect the Discovery, which must in consequence either establish or ruin *Capt. Middleton*'s Character, according as Facts shall appear for or against him, which at present, by his Conduct, he is endeavouring to prevent being brought to Light;—I shall, to avoid

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void Prolixity, pass over, as slightly as I can, such Things as he has laid to my Charge, to vilify my Character, and shall lay my principal Force upon such Things as relate to the Proof of a Passage, and to his Neglect and Misconduct during the Voyage, and shew the Art and Evasions he makes use of to justify himself and conceal the Discovery, which I shall not gloss over with false Rhetorick, but lay before the Reader, in a plain and open Dress, without any Disguise; and shall therefore, without further Delay, come to the Point in dispute, observing upon every material Paragraph in his Answer.

Capt. *Middleton*, in his Preface, is so good as to "approve of my Intentions, and the great Advantage it would have been to the Publick to have found a Passage to the South-Sea through *Hudson's* Strait; and owns, that he was recommended for, or induced to accept the Command of these Ships: And in hopes of being serviceable to his Country, and at the same time to his Family, left a good Employ in which he had been long settled, which his Employers were unwilling he should give up, to proceed upon the Discovery, and acknowledges he departed with sanguine Hopes; and tho' he did all that Man could do, to the best of his Knowledge, yet Experience proved these Hopes were vain, as his following Sheets would evince."

How far this is Truth, may be seen in the following Answer to his Reply. He before said, he never encouraged me, but always discouraged me; and yet he allows here he went away with sanguine Hopes.—He then takes it amiss, that, when the Lords of the Admiralty were satisfied with his Conduct, that I was not also satisfied with it, since I could not fear any Censure from the Admiralty: But the Reason of this was, that the Admiralty had only the Publick in view, and I had my private Interest only
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in view; and therefore I fell foul upon him for having deprived me of a clandestine Trade, by which I should have known the Profits of the Company, because he could not realize my imaginary Passage, saying, he had neglected it wilfully, and received a Bribe from the Company to conceal what he was employed to discover. To this End, he says, my Agents were to procure Witnesses, and then procured them to write me an anonymous Letter; and thus, as he says afterwards, I entered into a Combination against him.

This is a pompous Way of turning the Tables against me, as he thinks; but to what Purpose it could serve, I leave the Publick to judge. Would my railing false Witnesses against him realize the Passage? To what End could I bribe them, or make them great Promises of Rewards and Preferment in case they gave false Evidence? If there was no Passage, did not all their Rewards, and Preferment upon it, depend upon their making out that there was a Passage, and they would risque their Lives again in making the Discovery? Could I expect either Profit or Honour in engaging the Publick to undertake it again, if there was no Passage, and that I knew there was none, but had knowingly raised up false Witnesses to make the Publick believe it? If this was my Scheme, he would prove me madder than he even alledges against me in his Reply to my Remarks: but as all I want is only by a new Attempt to have the Truth appear, the Issue, which he dreads, will soon convince the World whether he went into the Scheme I charge him with, in order to conceal so beneficial a Discovery; or whether I, and the Gentlemen who have given Evidence against him, have endeavoured to impose upon the Publick, by making out that there is a Passage where there is none, and

who are willing to risque their Lives and Honour in making out the Discovery. The Frauds, Falsties and Neglects, with which he is charged, will still be more fully proved against him in the following Sheets, to which I refer.

He begs the Publick may excuse him, if he has inadvertently dropt any warm Expressions, when they are convinced of the Injustice done him, by my virulent Attack against him; (which, when they are, I hope they will) and that I myself may pass it over for the following Reasons; that I have given him Cause to believe that I knew the Accusations brought against him were entirely groundless, and that the Evidence given in to support them was concerted in wilful Prejudice to the Truth: And that I had, throughout my Remarks, treated him with Language much more excusable at *Billingsgate*, than in a Gentleman accustomed to polite Conversation.

I do own I was warm in some of my Expressions, in my Remarks upon his Defence, in charging him with trifling, evasive, and incoherent Answers, and with Shams and Tricks, to impose Falsties upon the Publick: But does it not appear plain to the Reader that his Answers were evasive, and his Streights, Tides and Currents, absolutely false? And, I think, I once charg'd him with Roguery, in playing a double Game. But I think this Warmth in some measure excusable, when Falsties, as well as evasive Answers, were made use of to conceal the Truth; and I think he gave me personal Provocation, in saying, I had shamefully departed from my Integrity, and that *Ranken* and *Wilson* declared an Abhorrence of my practizing with them; and my attacking him, was only on account of a low, poor Spite, because he deprived me of a lucrative Trade; so that a personal ill Treatment, might add to my Warmth in Defence of Truth, so openly attack'd. But, I think,

think, if I was warm, he appears throughout this Reply to have *Billingsgate* Language with much more Reason to be applied to him. However, I shall not follow his Example, unless by affirming him guilty of Falsties and Evasions, where they manifestly appear; and therefore shall enter into a Defence of my Character against his Aspersions but very cursorily, but shall lay the Weight upon the material Points in dispute between us, about his Streights, Rivers, Tides and Currents, wherein he must excuse me if I shew that they are throughout false and evasive, and calculated to skreen himself from publick Censure, without a due Regard to Truth.—— In doing this, I shall quote the Pages where there is any thing material to observe upon, that the Reader may see the Weight of my Answer, against his Reply to my former Remarks.

Capt. *Middleton* begins his Reply to my Remarks by saying, I had obliged him to vindicate his Character, by attacking him in a Manner not at all becoming my own: That he attributes my Anger against him, to my being disappointed of my darling Project: That he will not retort the indecent Language I have given him throughout my Book, but would behave to me with an equal Regard to his own, as well as my Character, and is therefore unwilling to believe me capable of palming upon the Publick an Invention of my own for Truth.

How far his future Treatment of my Character corresponds with this Declaration, the impartial Reader may judge.

He then says, he attributes my Account of our first Acquaintance to a Failure of Memory, through my Disappointment and Passion; and when I am cool enough to recollect Facts, I will consider the Impossibility of his applying to me first to obtain
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the Command of a King's Ship, when he had not known me till *May 1735*, nor consequently my Project.—And would prove this by saying, I had sought his Acquaintance.—And concludes with saying, It was more probable that I, who had an Interest with the Ministers and Admiralty, should propose getting him a Ship, than that he should dream of getting a Ship contrary to the Rules of the Navy.

This is calculated to shew, that I enticed him away from the Company's Service to lose his Bread, and afterwards endeavoured to ruin his Character. As a farther Proof of this, he mentions, that he told at that Time to Sir *Biby Lake*, that I had solicited him to enter into my Views; and that he insisted on *500 l. per annum* being settled upon the longest Liver of his Family, as an Equivalent for throwing up a beneficial Employ in the Company's Service; and that, in Answer to that, I had offer'd him a King's Ship, a good Reward from the Publick at his Return, and a Grant to him and his Posterity of all the Lands he should discover; and upon his refusing these Terms, I desired he would recommend some other Person; tho' he excused himself from this, yet he was willing to give me all the Light he could, by Journals, &c. having no Notion that this, or the Discovery of a Passage, could affect the Lands already discovered, or prove injurious to his Employers.

In this last Instance, though he would have it believed that he was at Variance with the Company, and, in his Letter to me, wish'd I could break their Charter; yet observe here how cautious he is of their Rights, and how well he would stand with the Company, of which he is no doubt at present admitted a Member.—To prove my Solicitation of him

him, he refers to my Letter, *October 23, 1735*, which is at large in his Appendix.

Now this Letter is so far from shewing that I solicited him to quit the Company's Service, and undertake the Discovery, that it is quite the Reverse; as *Sir Biby Lake*, from the Company, had promised me to fit out a Sloop from the Factory to find the Passage, as soon as they had built their Fort, or were freed from the Apprehension of a *French War*. And *Capt. Middleton* having told me, he would acquaint me with any Light he could get in the Bay about the Passage, I wrote to him to know if he had got any further Light about the Passage, and whether the Situation of Affairs was such that I might apply to the Company to prosecute the Discovery the next Season.

See the Letter in his Appendix.——This he answer'd to me *January 16, 1735-6*.——See N°. I. in the Appendix of my former Reply, where he says he communicated it to *Sir Biby Lake*, and that they had sent Directions to prepare a Sloop to go the next Summer upon it.

Upon this, in *April 1736*, I wrote to *Sir Biby Lake* before the Ships went out, and sent him such Instructions as I thought proper; to which I refer, N°. II. in my former Appendix. From that Time, until I had the Letter from *Capt. Middleton*, in *Nov. 1737*, in my former *Ap. N°. III*. I was not in *London* nor had I any Correspondence with him.

Now I leave it to the Reader to judge, if, when I thought the Company had undertaken the Discovery, I should tamper with him to quit their Service; or whether, before that Time, I wanted any thing from him but what he could discover in the Bay relating to the Probability of the Passage. Is not this evident from my Letter he has publish'd, and his Answer, and my Application upon it to *Sir*

Biby

Biby Lake? Where then had I any Room for my making him such vast Promises to undertake it? or how could he pretend to have such a Discourse with Sir *Biby Lake* about it?

Upon my getting his Letter, Nov. 1737, wherein he informed me the Company had trifled with me, I wrote him an Answer. See my former *Ap.* N^o. IV. and that was the first Time I ever proposed his Going, which was in very modest Terms.

See the Letter, viz.

If I knew your Inclinations, as to your own attempting it, or any of your Friends, I would promote it with Sir R. W. in case the Company don't effectually set about it; for whoever will effect it, will certainly deserve a Reward from the Publick.

Does not this plainly prove, that this was the first Proposal I made him? For if he had declin'd it before, and had not been pleas'd with such great Promises as he says I made him, would I have said that I wanted to know his Inclinations? So that this Proposal proves that it could not be before, as he would have it believ'd.

Then followed my Correspondence with Sir *Biby Lake* upon it; whereon I broke with the Company, Dec. 1737; and in Jan. 1737-8, I had Capt. *Middleton's* Answer, who then proposed to me, that the Government should undertake it, by giving Encouragement to some Person of Ability; and says, he would be ambitious of undertaking it, and hop'd with Success, desiring me to conceal his Inclinations from the Company. See his Letter, N^o. VIII. in my former *Appendix*.

I then wrote to Sir *Cha. Wager*, and finding Capt. *Middleton* desirous of undertaking the Discovery, sent him a Copy of Sir *Charles's* Answer; and told him,

him, Since he was ambitious of undertaking the Discovery, I would make use of what Interest I had, to recommend him as a proper Person to undertake it.

To this he returns me an Answer, *April 8, 1738*, giving me Thanks for my kind Assurances of Friendship, and my Interest in recommending him.— See his Letter, N^o. XI. former *Appendix*.

Does this Answer shew that I deluded him, or enticed him with specious Promises? Was it not only a bare Return for his being ambitious to undertake it? In this nothing was yet said of getting him a King's Ship. I only proposed, that a sufficient Premium should be given upon the Discovery. See his Letter. By his Letter to me, *May 15, 1738*, going out; and upon his Return in *October 1738*, no further Proposal had ever yet pass'd between us.

In my Answer I let him know, that the Posture of Affairs would not allow the Publick to undertake it, and then proposed a Parliamentary Encouragement; or that the South-Sea Company should undertake it, as may be seen by his Answer to my Letter, *Dec. 18, 1738*, N^o. XIV. former *Ap.*

Thus Things stood till *April 1739*, when I went over and saw him twice or thrice before he went his Voyage; but the Ministry being then embarrass'd with *Spain*, there was no Attempt made: But when he went away, *May 24*, he wrote me he had order'd his Affairs so as to be ready to attempt it next Year, if I could find Means to put it in Execution. See his Letter, *Ap. N^o. XV.* So far no great Advances on my Side.

The next Account I had from him was *Oct. 18, 1739*, upon his Return, wherein he begs my Interest to recommend him for a King's Ship, promising that his future Behaviour would shew him

not unworthy so high a Trust, nor ungrateful to his Benefactor.

This I readily concurr'd in, and recommended him for it. See his Letter, former *Ap.* N^o. XVI.

Now, had I promised getting him before this the Command of a King's Ship, was there any Cause for this earnest soliciting Letter? or, Can I be said to have inticed him, or solicited him to quit the Company's Service, when he so earnestly intreated me to recommend him? Did he not by this shew that he wanted to get out of the Company's Service? Is there any thing therefore so gross as to have the World believe, that I seduced him into the Service, and made him lose his Bread? or, Was I obliged to conceal his Letters to my own Prejudice, when the Concealment was only necessary whilst he was in the Company's Service? or, Has his Behaviour upon the Discovery, where his Neglect, false Currents, Streights and Rivers, fully appear against him, shewn him worthy of that high Trust, and grateful to his Benefactor, that I should skreen his Conduct? Don't I owe it to my own Character, as well as to the Publick? And I hope, if I make it appear that there is a Passage, and that he must be conscious that there is one, that then the Publick will justify me in publishing his Letters as Evidence against him; and that the publishing them now, in Defence of my Character from his Charge against me, (after he had publish'd such of mine as he thought made for his Purpose, after he had voluntarily quit the Company's Service, and therefore is not in their Power) can be call'd a Breach of Confidence in me, at a Time when he would have the Publick believe he was at so much Variance with them, as to wish I could break their Charter.

In Pages 3, and 4, he taxes me with affirming an Untruth, in saying, That Mr. *Allen* was with me

me at the Time I first met him at the *Union Coffee-house*; and says, two other Gentlemen were with me, but affirms he never saw Mr. *Allen* till he was setting out in the *Furnace*.

I am sorry he should so dogmatically affirm a Falshood, and should endeavour to believe it a Failure of Memory in him at such a Distance of Time, did he not as dogmatically affirm other Things, in this Reply, which it is impossible could be through Forgetfulness. I therefore as peremptorily affirm, that Mr. *Allen*, and no other Person, was with me at the Time of my meeting Capt. *Middleton* the first Time: And though Mr. *Allen*, upon being ask'd by him, without having Time to recollect, might not at that Instant remember the Meeting; yet he fully remembers it upon my reminding him of the Circumstances attending our Meeting, and being brought together by his Means.

In Page 6, he is taken up with justifying himself to the Company, for having so much as promised to let me know, whether, upon Enquiry in the Bay, he could give me any new Light whether there was a Passage or not, owning it was no way obliging to the Company. Does not his great Care here, of excusing his Conduct to the Company, shew, that he has some close Dealings with them still? And tho' he would have it be believ'd that he had no Dependence upon them, does it not plainly appear that he is still under the Power or Influence of the Company?

As to his Charge against me for publishing his Letters, I have fully answer'd it, and despise his Reflections throughout the whole.

In the next Paragraph, his Assistant displays his Rhetorical flowing Wit, in collecting all the scatter'd Heads of Accusation. I suppose he copies

from *Rabelais*, as well in his collecting of Epithets, as in his foul Language: But as I don't think Rhetorick at all necessary in finding out Truth, the Thing in dispute here, which is best found out in a plain Dress, and that I apprehend it is chiefly made use of in disguising Truth and establishing Error in its Room, I congratulate him upon his flowing Stile, but shall not think the Cause I am imbark'd in will appear the worse for its native Dress, without Ornaments; and therefore shall take no notice of it, but so far as he says I have laid great Stress upon three Persons, to whom I acknowledge to have made tempting Offers to injure him, and upon Letters, &c. &c.

This he must give me leave to say is false: For, first, I never made any Offers to them, nor even promised to recommend them, until they had given in and made out their Charge against him before the Admiralty; nor did I pretend to recommend them for injuring him, but for discovering the Truth. I don't think it injuring him to evidence the Truth; but it would have been great Injury to the Publick, to have conceal'd the Truth in order to have screen'd him: So that if he should suffer in his Character upon their evidencing the Truth, he can't complain that Injustice is done him; nor am I blameable for recommending Persons who have done Justice to the Publick to be employ'd, so as to secure them to undertake the Discovery, who are willing to risque their Lives, and forfeit their Honour and Character, if they don't make it appear upon the next Trial that what they have affirmed is Truth.

Pages 8, 9, 10, are taken up in endeavouring to prove, by false Rhetorick, contrary to Facts upon authentick Letters, that I solicited him, and enticed him to go the Voyage.—This I have fully answer'd already.

Pages

Pages 10, and 11, about the Openings at *Whale-cove* and *Marble-Island*, he says, they are all Invention, and affirms he never heard of them till after his Return. He does not alledge this in Answer to *Ranken's* Paper, in his former *Ap. N^o. XXXII.* but now he would have it believed, that it was never thought of till after their Return, nor had he ever heard any thing of the Opening at *Whale-cove* from *Lovegrove*. Can this be taken upon his bare Assertion, when *Lovegrove* talk'd freely of it at *Churchil* to Capt. *Moor*, Lieutenant, Surgeon, and Clerk; and yet that he, who ought to be most inquisitive, should never hear any thing of it?

He owns the Lands near the *Welcome* were all broken, as appears by his Council at *Cape Frigid*. But hereafter we shall see how these Councils were held, and by whom they were drawn up; for no Person took upon them to contradict the Captain's Opinion, or what he gave out as of his own Knowledge.

Page 12, he says, that it is only upon my Word that his Letter of the 5th of *February* was false and evasive; for his former Letters, which I say that Answer contradicts, will prove that it is neither the one nor the other.

Was it not false in that Letter to affirm, that he saw Whales without *Wager-River*, off *Cape Dobbs*, before he first enter'd it? Has he ever brought one Proof to support it?——Does he not say in that Letter, that betwixt *Wager-River* and 62°, 40', he stood into every Bay so near, that the *Indians* on board knew the whole Coast, and wanted to be set on Shore at *Cape Fullerton*, for they knew the Way thence to *Churchil* by Land, for they had travelled that Way several Times in Summer, which, if they were Islands, they could not do, having no Timber

to

to make Rafts. How could this be Truth, when the *Eskimaux*, their mortal Enemies, live upon that Coast, even to the Southward of *Whale-cove* to *Eskimaux's Point*, in about 61° . Does he not in that Letter affirm, that the Lieutenant and Master met with as much Ice, or more, when they went up to the *West-Bluff* in *Wager River*, than he saw where the Ships lay? Was not this false and evasive? And from his Theory of Cold, he could prove it was so cold that it could not be free from Ice one Week, or two at most, and some Years not at all.

I shall pass over Things not material, as his Allegation that Mr. *Smith* was my Agent, as also his personal Attacks, as lightly as I can, since our Characters will be made manifest hereafter.

Pag. 14, and 15, he is endeavouring to justify the Master, upon his giving a different Testimony before the Lords of the Admiralty in his Parole Evidence, from what he gave in Writing, (or more properly, was dictated for him by the Captain) taxing me with Want of Integrity and Memory, and that my Reason is impair'd when this Affair of the Discovery is in question, advising the Master to keep to his Journal and Report, otherwise he would appeal to them; and he gave the same Caution to the Lieutenant.

He surely forgets that he prevailed with both Lieutenant and Master to copy from his Log and Journal; alledging, that since it was one and the same Voyage, the Journals would be the same, and it would save them a great deal of Trouble; nay, went so far as to endeavour to prevail with Captain *Moor*, Master of the *Discovery*, to take his Journal also from him; so that except the Log he calls the Waste-book, where every one upon the Watch set down what occurred, all avow'd publick Jour-

nals were taken from the Captain's, who minuted down his Tides and Currents as he found it best to answer his Purpose; this he did, that the Journals, in their Observations, might not differ from his own: So that all the Observations or Proofs he hereafter brings from their Journals, is no greater Proof than from his own.

He says, in relation to the three Bottles of Water, that Mr. Gill, who was always in his Cabin, can testify that he said they were all alike. Mr. Gill own'd to me that they were all brackish, and so salt that they could not be drank. He owns that Mr. Gill wrote most of his Accounts, which I believe is true; for Mr. Gill told me he wrote his Journal, and, I think, his Log, or at least wrote the fair Copy; and, as a Proof of that, told me, that when he was in *Wager-River*, when the Lieutenant and Master went up the last Time to the *Western Bluff*, at the upper End of *Wager-River*, that the Captain cut out two or three Leaves of his Journal, and inserted others, under Pretence that he wanted to put them into better *English*. It was very odd that at that critical Time, and no other, such an Alteration should have been made.

Pag. 17, he refers to Mr. *Lendrick's* Letter in his Favour, desiring his Readers to judge for themselves. The second, he says, is the material one, and an Evidence of his Vigilance. And he says, If Mr. *Lendrick's* Word may be taken, and he's sure none who know him will doubt his Veracity, that there was no Probability of a Passage into the Western Ocean; that the Sea was frozen into a solid Body for near 20 Leagues to South-East, and the Tide flowed from the same Point; and then says, the Ships were ill mann'd, and half not able to do their Duty.

Whoever

Whoever reads this Letter may observe, that what Mr. *Lendrick* there mentions, is at *Repulse Bay*, and *Cape Frigid*, after he had left *Wager-River*; and since he was not ashore to know the Tides, Current, or Streight, all he said was from the Veracity of the Captain, as to the frozen Streight and Tide. No Person pretends that there was a Passage there, or could be of use to go to the Western Ocean: If there had been one, it would have brought them home through *Hudson's Streight*. As to the Manning of the Ships, he wrote from the *Orknies*, where probably, by a longer Voyage, they might be worse than in *Hudson's Bay*. But since Capt. *Middleton* confesses Mr. *Lendrick's* Veracity, and none will doubt the Account he gives being true, I shall here insert a Letter he wrote me from on board the *Monmouth*, then in *Portsmouth*, the 10th of *June*, 1744, which is the only Letter I had from him since the Journal he sent me from *London*, after his Return, nor have I ever wrote to or conversed with him since.

TO

To Arthur Dobbs, Esq;

On board the *Monmouth*, in Portsmouth-
Harbour, June 10, 1744.

S I R,

I Presume on your good Nature, in pardoning my Freedom, which I think myself obliged to take, in Regard to my Reputation, a Point I look upon as of the highest Concern. I have been just now inform'd, and to my great Surprise, that Capt. Middleton in one of his Libels, brings me in as giving my Affidavit in favour of his Cause, and speaking Things just as he wou'd have 'em in Vindication of his own Conduct; all which, Sir, I hereby declare to be absolutely false, and a most manifest Piece of Forgery.—Some Time after my Arrival in England from Hudson's Bay, I made bold to write to you, and therein gave an Account of our Proceedings on that Discovery. It's true it was very lame, but strictly just, according to the best of my Judgment at that Time, (for I must own, I was then but a young Sailor, and altogether incapable of judging in such nice and intricate Points.) This very Reason I advanc'd to Capt. Middleton in Decr. last, when I happen'd to be in London. He then made it his Business to talk with me on that Subject, and desir'd I wou'd make an Affidavit of what I knew on that Head; but I absolutely refus'd to comply with his Request; and moreover told him, that was I capable of judging aright concerning that Affair, or even to his Advantage; yet still I told him, he had no

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Right to expect I shou'd intermeddle in an Affair which might possibly give Umbrage to my Friend. Mr. David Ker and Mr. Allen very well know that I told them the same Thing, and spoke to the very same Effect.—I had wrote a couple of Letters to my Father, one from Hudson's Bay, and another from the Orkneys: These through the Imprudence (as I may call it) of Mr. Macdouall of B:mena, were publish'd in the Belfast News-paper, and like all other insipid Stuff, reprinted in some of the London Papers. Mr. Middleton, in his first Reply, was pleas'd to cram 'em in among the rest (to my great Uneasiness) and as an Apology for his doing so, thought proper to send me down to Chatham one of his Books, and a Copy of one of his Draughts of Hudson' Bay, with a Line mentioning some particular Instances of bad Treatment from Messrs. Wygate and Thompson. (What was his real Design in using so much Freedom with me I can't tell) however, in point of good Manners, I thought it incumbent on me to return him my Compliments; and accordingly in Mr. Gill's Name and my own wrote him a Letter, a true Copy of which I have hereto subjoin'd. As this is all he ever had or can produce of mine, relating to his Affairs, I thought proper to mention it, not knowing but that he may be as liberal in amending it, or making it to his own Liking, as he has been in the Affidavits of several People he has produc'd, who I'm certain are entirely ignorant of the Things they are made to speak.—These Things, Sir, I have made bold to mention, both in regard to my own Character

rafter, and to shew that my Conduct in this Affair, has not been incompatible with that strong Sense of Gratitude I retain for the singular Favours I have already received from you, and hope by my future Behaviour to be deserving of.

S I R,

*I am with all just Respect,
Your most obliged, most humble,
And most obedient Servant,*

JOHN LENDRICK.

P. S. A Copy of a Letter sent to
Capt. Middleton from *Sheerness*.

Sept. 27, 1743.

S I R,

WE think ourselves oblig'd to return you our humble Thanks, for your Favour, in sending us your Book and Chart. We have read part of it, and are sorry you shou'd meet with such Treatment for your Services to your Country; as we are well assured your circumspect Care and Vigilance merited no such Return. But we can impute it to nothing but the malicious Suggestions of these two Men Wygate and Thompson, whose Behaviour when on board the Furnace did but too plainly foretel their subsequent Conduct.

S I R,

Yours, &c.

By

By this Letter it plainly appears, that a Gentleman aboard him, who he allows is a Gentleman of Veracity, Candour and good Sense, is of the same Opinion with me, that his Affidavit-Men swore to Things above and beyond their Knowledge; and from thence justly observes, that they were cook'd up to answer his Purpose, by whom the Reader may judge: And to enable them to swear their Affidavits with more Freedom, he told them, that they only swore to the best of their Knowledge, as Mr. *Guy* own'd to Capt. *Moor* was the Reason for making his glaring Affidavit, which, upon its being read over to him by Capt. *Moor*, he in several Parts contradicted, and said, it was not in the Terms he expected it to be, when it was read to him by Capt. *Middleton*. But this Affidavit I shall take particular Notice of in another Place.

The Copy of the Letter he and *Gill* sent me is also altered by Capt. *Middleton*; for, instead of *these two Men*, *Wygate and Thompson*, the Captain has added, *these two (worst of) Men*.

But 'tis plain this Letter was no more than design'd as a civil Answer to the Captain for his Present, without entering into the Merits of the Cause; and what is mentioned of *Wygate and Thompson*, is an Answer to that Paragraph of the Captain's Letter they mention, where he says, they gave him bad Treatment. So that Mr. *Lendrick's* Letter and Opinion is far from being in his Favour, as he would have the Publick believe.

Pag. 18, he says, *Axx's* Letter wrote to one of the Lords of the Admiralty was of doubtful Credit, and seems as if he were ensnared by the Clerk, but says, it does not make against him, as it opens another Passage for his Tides and Whales to come thro',
which

which I was not aware of when with much Labour I have given them this double Passage *.

In the first Place, I did not cook up Answers to please my Palate, but take them as I find them, that I may come at the Truth, which is what I aim at. But how does this double Passage make for his Tide and Whales? Is a Streight 3 Leagues wide, surrounding an Island, which Streight is full of Islands, and frozen throughout near 20 Leagues in Length, is that a sufficient Opening for his Whales and Tide, to fill so vast a Sea as the *Welcome, Wager-Streight, &c.* in case such an Arm of the Sea had a Communication with *Hudson's Streight*? But it does not appear that there was any Streight leading away S. E. beyond the Island. That small Branch which in his Draught he supposes to run up N. E. is no Part of the frozen Streight which he saw; what he saw was only that which surrounded the Island, and came out again at the *Low-beach Point*: The Land beyond the Arm of the Sea he saw, he describes as a high mountainous Land; so that he could not see any Arm of the Sea over it.--- And the Arm which he apprehends ran N. E. is not by his Draught near 3 Leagues wide: So that how he can make out this Account to favour him, I can't see. If a Tide could run through so narrow a Passage so as to fill so great a Sea with a high Tide, must it not run with incredible Velocity, sufficient
sure

* Since I wrote this, he has publish'd a Pamphlet he calls *Forgery Detected*; wherein he has procured an Affidavit from *Axx*, that he never sent such a Letter or Draught to me, or any Lord of the Admiralty or Person whatsoever. But I shall not take notice of this here, but fully answer it at the End of this Reply, and shew *Axx's* Affidavit to be entirely false by undeniable Testimony, and fully answer all he has advanced in his Pamphlet built upon that Basis, I hope, to the Satisfaction of every Reader.

sure to have forced away all the Ice within it? Yet here it was fix'd from Side to Side; therefore I think he has no such Cause of Exultation.

Pag. 19, he alledges that Capt. *Spurnell* told him he had seen a great Number both of young and old Whales as far up as Cape *Diggs* in 1727. If he really said so, which I much doubt, yet he is a *Hudson's Bay* Captain, and therefore his Testimony here to serve their Cause makes him of doubtful Credit with me. But should it be true, it is seventeen Years since he saw any; and by his Silence it shews he saw them in no Part of the Bay, but at the East Entrance; and if any other Captain or Sailor had seen any, he would certainly have brought some of them to confirm it: So that one Evidence of doubtful Credit seeing them once in 17 Years, and none seen either by him or others in 30 Years passing and repassing the Streights, and probably they may have been white Whales, for he does not explain himself upon that Point, I think makes the Proof stronger that the Whales in the *Welcome* don't come through *Hudson's* Streights.

He asks if the Whales are under a Necessity to blow. I say they must do it very often, otherwise they would not be seen blowing so often in the Seas they frequent.

Pag. 20. he says, his Letter wrote in 1737-8, was only Hearsay. Is it Hearsay where he says, He does not remember to have seen Whales in any other Part of *Hudson's Bay*? or, Was the Tides rising at Neap Tides with a N. and N. W. Wind at *Cchurchil*, higher than with Southerly or Easterly Winds, at Spring-Tides at *Cchurchil* and *Albany*, Hearsay; when he himself had winter'd at *Cchurchil*, and had been very often at *Albany*? It is true, *Scroggs-Tide* at *Whalebone Point* rising 5 Fathom was Hearsay, but taken from a Journal wrote upon the Spot, and from the

the Mouth of a Man who took it at the Place. But how has Capt. *Middleton* contradicted it? Did he ever allow the Height of the Tide to be taken in the *Welcome* at all? Or, was the Height of the Tide taken at *Deer Sound*, tho' very incorrectly, a Proof that it did not flow 5 Fathom at the *Welcome*? Several aboard the *Furnace* affirm, that the Tide was not taken accurately at *Deer-Sound*. They set up a Pole 15 Foot long at Low-water, and at High-water it was cover'd, but they did not know how far, nor did they stay the Ebb, or see the Pole again: So that there is no Dependence upon the Height of the Tide. And we have Reason to believe, that all Tides and Currents, as they were taken by the Captain, were laid down with a View to serve his Ends, and impose upon the Publick.

He says, that the Height of that Tide mentioned by *Scroggs*, of 5 Fathoms, which I was so disingenuous as to take no notice of, was an Incident from which he presum'd it might come from a Western Ocean, and gave great Hopes of a Passage, if it had been true; but finding upon Trial that it did not rise above Half, was a convincing Proof that no Passage was to be discovered.

From this Concession it might be presumed that he took great Care to find the Height of the Tide in the *Welcome*, where the Passage was expected; but we find he never once attempted to know the Height of the Tide there, and but very incorrectly at either Cape *Frigid* or *Deer Sound*. But the Proof of a Passage does not depend upon an extreme high Tide; and that Tide of 15 Foot, as much demonstrates an Ocean Tide as any higher Tide. Many Tides upon the Ocean at Head-Lands, don't exceed 6 or 8 Feet; and 'tis generally at the Head of Indraughts

draughts and Bays at the Mouths of Rivers, that Tides are highest; and therefore a Tide there higher than any Tide in the Bay, caused by the Tide's coming through *Hudson's* Straits, must shew that it comes from another Ocean, if it be shewn that it does not come through his frozen Strait; for if there was no Passage there to another Ocean, no Reason can be given why they should be so high there, as in the Bottom of the Bay, and yet they are four times as high, the Tide seldom rising above 4 Feet in the Bottom of the Bay.

He says in next Paragraph, I have not given him candid Treatment in concealing the Account he gave me some Years ago, that he believed it was not above 4 or 5 Leagues from the *Welcome* to the North Bay near Cape *Comfort*; and we have since seen at Cape *Frigid* that this nearly agrees with the Truth. There was no Occasion for my mentioning his bare Conjecture, since he allowed it was an uniform, contiguous Coast, all along the low Beach on the East Side of the *Welcome*; and the Dispute now is, whether there is any Open through his frozen Strait, or any Tide flowing through it to the *Welcome*.

Page 21, in Answer to my having said that his Allegation, that the Finn breaks from the Mouth of the Whale in a short time, we must take upon his bare Word. He says, if I was as industrious to discover Truth, as to propagate scandalous and false Reports, I might be inform'd of the *Greenland* Traders, the Particulars of which I am ignorant, and would not have asserted that the Finn might have been long taken, yet look fresh; for this, he brings no Proof from these *Greenland* Fishers; he only saying, when the Finn is cut, a great Part of the Gum is cut with it, which changes colour in a few Days, and when long taken putrifies.

I don't think it follows, that because our *European* Fishers cut off the Gum with the Finn, and afterwards don't clean it away from the Finn, that therefore the *Eskimaux* Indians do the same. We have large Ships for Stowage, and are careless of cutting away what is superfluous; the Indians have no Stowage to spare in their small Boats, and therefore carry away nothing but what is useful, which the Gum is not—; nor has he alledged that such putrified Gums had been given with the Finn to him by the Indians, so that this stands still as it did, by my former Answer, without Proof.

In his next Paragraph he exults greatly upon my mentioning, from Mr. *Jeremie*, that the *Eskimaux* have large Boats which hold 50 Persons, with which they pass the Bay to get Iron from the Wreck at *Danish* River, which he himself had seen made of Seal Skins; only because I say, they were made of Bone. The Capt. says they were covered with Seal or Sea-Horse Skins, but the Bone made use of was very inconsiderable. Because I say they are chiefly made of Bone, I suppose he would have it be believed, that I meant that they made use of the Bone for Planks to these great Boats; if the Ribbs and what keeps out the Skins be made of Bone, that is all I could be presumed to mean, by saying they were chiefly made of Bone, since they have no Wood; therefore why such great Cause for Exultation? He often insinuates, that they have none but small Boats, and don't venture out of Sight of Land, and consequently could not cross the Bay. I have as much Reason to believe Mr. *Jeremie's* Veracity, as Capt. *Middleton's*, and he expressly says he saw such large Boats with them; if so, the Indians from the East Side of the Bay might have crossed to the *Welcome*, to have fished for Whales, and have returned with their Bone to Cape *Diggs* to have traded with their
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Ships,

Ships, which they know return that way, and were never seen at the *Welcome*; nor do I think it impossible they should cross the Bay to the Northward in small Boats, when the Bay is pretty well filled with Ice, which is no Impediment to them, but a Safety, as they can take up their Boats and carry them along the Ice to open Water.

P. 23 and 24, he labours again to prove *Wager* to be a River and no Strait, from the Tide's being less and the Water fresher the higher they went up; it is plain he has no Reasoning in this whole Remark. For his Account of the *Thames* Tide no body denies, and must be the same in all Rivers, of the Tide's lessening; but does that prove that the Tide does not also lessen in Straits; have I not given two Instances, one in *Magellan* Straits, the other in *Hudson's* Strait, the last lessening from 4 Fathom, to 6 Feet, at *Cary's Swan's Nest*.—As to his Tide's flowing from the Eastward to above *Savage Sound*, that makes not for him, unless he could prove it flow'd so beyond the West Bluff, where the Lieut. affirms a contrary Tide met it; nor is his Account of the Tides any way satisfactory, as they were no where accurately taken; for that at *Deer Sound* being above 15 Feet, plainly shews it was as high there as below, or at his frozen Strait; and no body pretends the Tide at the West Bluff was taken at all, since they did not stay a Tide; so that if the Tides did lessen, as he affirms they did, it is no reason to prove it a River; but here is no Proof that the Tide flowed from the Eastward so high as *Deer Sound*, but, if any, it is rather to the contrary; for he allows that Whales are never in fresh Water, yet there were Whales at, and above *Deer Sound*, but none below it; and the Doctor and others who were up at *Deer Sound*, affirm, that these Whales always came in from the Westward, with the Tide of Flood, into

into *Deer Sound*, and returned to the Westward with the Ebb; this therefore rather concludes that the Tide of Flood at *Deer Sound* came from the Westward.

His next Proof is about the Waters being brackish near *Deer Sound*, and fresher still the farther they went up; this he endeavoured to prove by one Affidavit before, and two others upon hear-say Evidence, and now brings Mr. *Guy* with his Affidavit to confirm it, near his Water-fall, which he would have to be a fresh Stream from a fresh-water Lake. I shan't here enter into the Validity of this Affidavit, and shew that it was drawn up by another, and that he got *Guy* to swear it, saying, he only swore to the best of his knowledge, because I shall more fully consider this Point of the Freshness of the Water hereafter, in answer to another Paragraph where it is mentioned; I shall only say here, that this Affidavit is contrary to the Evidence of the Lieutenant, the Master's before the Lords of the Admiralty, Capt. *Moor*, the Surgeon and Clerk, &c. *Morison*, who was up with the Lieut. and Master as far as they went, as high as *Guy* was, and staid by the Boat, expressly says, and offers to make Affidavit of it, that the Water about *Deer Sound*, as far as they went, to within 3 Miles of the Water-fall, where they lay with their Boat, was salt the whole way, and actually so within 3 Miles of the Fall or Ripling they saw; that the Strait was 11 or 12 Leagues broad, and quite free of Ice; and Mr. *Gill* himself, upon whose Veracity the Capt. depends, who tasted the Water in the Bottles, and copied his Journal, told me the Water was so brackish it could not be drank. Mr. *Moor* also assures me, that at, and near *Deer Sound*, there was Egg-weed or Seaware taken up from the Bottom, which is never known in fresh Rivers; nay *Guy* himself owns, that the Affidavit was prepared, and he desir'd to swear it only to the best of his Knowledge; and upon being examined since, affirms material Parts

of it to be, to his Knowledge, different from what he knew, and did not remember he had sworn to some things mentioned in the Affidavit.

In p. 25. he pretends, that there are larger fresh Rivers in *Norway* and *Sweden*, than *Wager* River, and that, from his own Knowledge, which we must again take upon the Veracity of his Word, which is apparently contradictory to all Charts and Maps of those Countries, which have been pretty accurately taken. I appeal to all who look into these Charts, or who have been upon the Coast betwixt *Drontheim* and *Bergen*, or *Stockholm*, whether there are any such Rivers there as run into the Country about 30 Leagues, from 8 to 10 or 12 Leagues wide, and above 70 Fathom deep.

After this, he seems much surpriz'd that I should publish a Map of North *America*, where I had never been, as if no Charts or Maps could be made from the Journals or Observations of others, who had been in those Countries. This he gives as an Instance that my Brain is touch'd, and my Reason affected, whenever the Topick of the N.W. Passage comes to be the Matter in Debate, or upon the Tapis. If this Insinuation, so often touch'd upon in this Answer, be the chief Support of his Cause, I am afraid he will find it but a weak Support; and hope to convince the Public, from the Reasons I shall give, that my Reason in this Debate is as little impaired as either his, or his Friend's who writes for him; therefore 'tis but a poor, low Attempt to answer the gross Falsties he would endeavour to impose upon the Public, by his Frozen Straits, Tides, Currents and Rivers, hoping by this Means to prevent any farther Attempt being made to find out the Passage, which must of Consequence detect his false Accounts; and therefore endeavours by strained Affidavits, and Altercations, to keep up a Paper War,
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and by sophistical Arguments and rhetorical Flourishes, calculated to disguise the Truth, to impose upon many Readers who are not conversant in Journals, and Sea Affairs, and to prevent the Truth from being known, which must be the Consequence if other Ships were sent upon the Discovery.

P. 26 to 28, his Observations about *Norton's* Account is all Evasion ; he at first scarce denies it to be an Invention of his own ; he then shews how much they might have paddled in 14 Days, and from that would conclude, that *Norton* went to $62^{\circ}, 30$, which is to *Whale Cave*, before he quit his Canoe, and then travelled Northward of West 12 Days, and so met with Northern *Indians* ; and thus he would have it be believed, that the Northern *Indians* live betwixt 63 and 64, and this we must take upon his Word, that he had it from the *Indian* he brought home with him : The *Indian* died the Winter he came home, and yet this remarkable Piece of Knowledge was not mentioned in his former Defence, I therefore believe it new coin'd, as is his Account of *Norton's* being out two Winters and a Summer, of which there was not the least mention before, in order to his being able to see the Sun run round the Horison. How he can make this out, that a Boy about 14, sent out only with a View of letting the *Indians* know that they might come and trade with them at *Cchurchil*, where they had fixed a Factory, should stay a Year and half with them, without desiring them to come and trade ; this has plainly the Air of an Untruth.

Besides, Capt. *Moor* has several times heard *Norton* tell Capt. *Middleton*, that it was his Opinion, that the Northern *Indians* lived no farther North than 61, and that they went W. N. W. to their Copper Mine : How will this tally with their living betwixt 63 and 64. Capt. *Moor* also affirms, that
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the Company's Sloop which goes to *Whale Cave*, finds the *Eskimaux* Indians, from *Eskimaux Point*, in 61° , all along the Coast to *Whale Cave*; if these are Facts, how can the Northern *Indians* live among their mortal Enemies, even 2 or 3 Degrees beyond their Limits. Besides, these Northern *Indians* travel Southward of West to winter in a warmer Climate, so that they probably winter about the Latitude of *Churchil*, in 59° .

P. 29, His Observation about Frost is trifling, suppose he had been once a Cook at *Churchil*, no Man will deny but he was their Linguist within the Bay, whether to the Northern or Southern *Indians* is nowise material. He affirms that he travelled a considerable way from *Churchil* N. W. and had a farther Account of the Country from the *Indians* who had been much farther in the Country West.— Did none of the Northern *Indians* understand any of the Southern Language? Why not, as well as a Southern *Indian* understand the Northern; and could not Mr. *Frost*, tho' he knew not the Northern Tongue, find something out by an Interpreter, as well as Capt. *Middleton*.

P. 30 and 31, He endeavours to justify his Logg and Journal, against what he calls the Waste-Book. This Logg or Waste-Book, in common Observation of what was seen each Watch, ought with Reason to be judg'd authentic, rather than any private Logg which contradicts it: Every Man upon his Watch sets down what he observed, the Bearings of the Land, and Distance from it, or any thing else remarkable; so that if Whales had been seen upon the Watch, they would have minuted them down as seen, with as much Exactness as the Capt. so that the Captain's minuting down Whales seen at 4 *a.m.* upon coming out of *Wager River*, is no Evidence, as they were not seen by any of the Watch, or it would have been enter'd

enter'd in the Waste-Book, and he would have brought it in Evidence, by some Persons who had seen them on Board the *Furnace*, but his Proof is only from those on Board the *Discovery*. If he had any Intention to impose upon the Public, which is the Point in Question between us, his Minute ought not in this Case to be believed against the great Logg-Book.

He says his Logg must agree with all other Loggs and Journals kept in either Ship during the Voyage. How far they agree with the *Discovery's* Loggs I can't tell, but they may well agree with those taken in the *Furnace*, if they were all taken from the Captain's. In answer, to my saying that the Affidavits of 2 or 3 Whales seen were taken from Men on Board the *Discovery*, he grants some of them were, (tho' all were) but their being in one or the other Ship could have no Effect upon their Eye-sight.—Tho' they saw them on Board the *Discovery*, yet that was no Proof they were seen on Board the *Furnace*; yet he, in his Logg, says, he himself saw them; and I say, his producing Evidence, if true, that they were seen in the *Discovery*, is no Proof that they were seen by him; and that still stands upon his own Veracity, against the Opinion of all who were upon that Watch, otherwise they would have enter'd it in the Waste-Book.

He then, in p. 32, owns he saw no Whales or large Fish, except one white Whale, till he got to 63°. 20, but does not say so near *Wager* River, as I affirm, which was in 65°. 24. I think his mentioning this in his Journal, and being silent afterwards, until he was some time in *Wager* River, where he mentions they were seen, was Proof sufficient that he saw no black Whales before he went in; but it is also evident, he could not, for he was soon after

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jamm'd up with Ice, until he got up to *Savage Sound*; so that the Ice prevented the Whales from being there.

He then says, he believes no other Journals have taken notice of any Whales, till his Return to the Head-Land in 63° , 20.— and then would have the Stress I lay upon the Whales, to be a trifling Incident; yet I don't suppose any of my Readers will think them so, since they don't come in through *Hudson's Straits*.

Then follows a Paragraph about the Falsity I charge him with in his Letter the 5th of *Feb.* 1742, which I beg the Reader may observe, how artfully he clouds and evades it, so as to impose upon his Readers. His Words are these: "He (Mr. *Dobbs*) says, I acknowledge I have seen Whales both at our going into and coming out of *Wager River*, and that falsify'd my former Letter, by my Proof amounting to no more than Three; Now if Mr. *Dobbs* will allow the Number *Three* to be in the *Plural*, I think it is evident I advance nothing but the Truth, in saying we had seen Whales, consequently I have not falsify'd my Letter."— Now observe how this can be any Answer to what I charged him with in p. 27 of my Remarks.

The Falsity I charg'd him with in that Letter was this; that by his Journal he had allow'd, he had seen no Black Whales until after he had got into *Wager River*, and none who were on board him, that I had seen, could pretend that they had seen any near the Mouth of *Wager River*; that he then told me in answer, that he had heard one or two blow; and now, by all the Proof or Affidavits he produced, they were only seen on board the *Discovery*; but that in his Letter of the 5th of *Feb.* he expressly says, they had seen Whales without *Wager River* near to Cape *Dobbs*, after they came out, and before

before they went in ; and now his whole Proof amounting to no more than Three seen (if true) after they came out, that prov'd his former Letter false.— Now has that Charge any thing to do whether one or three Whales were seen, or whether that is Singular or Plural ; is not the Charge of Falsity against him upon account, that in order to deceive me, and to induce me to believe that the Whales seen above *Deer Sound* did not come from the Western Ocean, he affirm'd, besides those seen there, and in 63°, 20, he had seen several Whales without *Wager River* near *Cape Dobbs*, as well before he went into the River, as after he came out, and now having no Proof of any being seen before he went in, that therefore that Fact in his Letter was false, of seeing them there before he went in, and therefore it was wrote with a Design to deceive me. Is not therefore his Answer here quite an Evasion and Imposition ?

P. 34, he absolutely denies that the Lieut. or Master ever said, that beyond the Island there was a Strait 4 Leagues wide going W. S. W. or that they were in a Channel betwixt the Islands and S. W. Main, and attacks my Veracity, being the only Evidence for it ; to this I appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty who heard his Evidence, wherein the Master said, the Strait beyond the Islands North of them was 4 Leagues wide, and was directed W. S. W. which he had own'd to me before was 5 Leagues wide, and led away S. W. so far differing from what he had said before ; yet in his written Answer to the 2d. Query, he gives no Answer to it, but only refers to his Report, which was no Answer to the Query.

In his Answer to the first Query, he also varies from his Report, by saying, the Course he steered, after coming up to the Bluff Land, was N. N. W.

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when in the Report he owns it was W. N. W. by Compass, which was W. S. W. true Course.

P. 35 he owns, he never try'd passing over the River above *Savage Cove*, under Pretence it would have been of no use, taking it upon his Word, that in those Latitudes a Passage would not be open two Weeks in the Year, and many Years impracticable.

In next Paragraph he refers to his former Answer, about his sailing so near the Coast, from Cape *Dobbs* to *Brook Cobham*, as he could possibly do for Shoals and Rocks; and where I, in my Answer, had detected him of Falsities in Opposition to the original Log, which he calls a Waste-book, and would have been believed to be of no Credit against his Log and Journals; but would insinuate, that I had made Ratures in it, as it might easily be done, it being wrote in several Hands; and shews that all his Logs and Journals, taken aboard the *Furnace*, are more authentic, as well as the two Mates in the *Discovery*, for he throws Capt. *Moor's* out of the List, because it was not taken from his own Log and Journal, as all the others were. Now as to what depends upon his Veracity and mine, about my altering the Log, and corrupting his People by great Promises, in order to ruin him, tho' it could be of no Benefit to the Publick if there be no Passage; yet I have this great Advantage over him, that I am endeavouring, with all my Reasoning and Interest, to have it brought to the Test, whether he, or I, is the Man of Veracity, and have acted for the Publick, by making another Tryal, which must clear his Character, if he is right, and nothing else can, and if I am wrong must expose me, and all the Evidence I have produc'd against him; whilst he is labouring, with all his Art and Cunning, to avoid, by the rhetorical and flowing Wit and Sophistry of his *Emanuensis* and Composer of his Work, in order to
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prevent this Discovery, and his unfair Proceedings, from being brought to light.

However, at present, until our Characters are better known to the Publick, I shall endeavour to shew, that this same Waste-book is more to be depended upon, than all his other Log-books and Journals aboard, which he mentions: And first, what was minuted down in this Log-book, was not put in with any View to impose upon the Publick, as I apprehend his was, where they differ from this; for every Man upon his Watch put down what occurred, and none of these were in his Secret; any Man was as good a Judge as he of the Winds, Bearings and Distance from Land, Soundings, and common Occurrences; and as they were minuted down each Moment they were observed, made them not liable to be mistaken by Forgetfulness; whereas he had Art enough to draw in all his Officers to take their Journals from his Log and Journal, that they might all appear to concur in whatever he set down, which he told them would save them a great deal of trouble, and as it was the same Voyage, it could be of no use to keep different Logs or Journals, and therefore he may well alledge that they all agree: He would have had the Capt. of the *Discovery* to have done the same, but could not prevail upon him, so he leaves his Journal out of the Question, and appeals to his Mates, who probably might also have comply'd with him, in following his Log and Journal. By this Means, he had the forming of his Tides and Currents in his own Power, and minuting down the Distance from Land, so as both to answer his Purpose; and thus by imposing upon some of his People, has got them to depend upon his Veracity, and to swear to Things beyond and above their Knowledge.

Were it not to answer some dark Design, how came he (at the critical Time the Lieutenant and Master went up the last Time to the *Fall*, as he calls it, at the Head of *Wager River*) to cut out of his Journal two or three Leaves, and make *Gill* insert others in their Place with different Observations, under Pretence they were not wrote in proper *English*, which *Gill* alledges was the Reason for altering it, and no Occasion to alter the Diction at any other Time? This Erasion and altering at so critical a Time, may confirm his having a Scheme in view; and the appearing Consistency of all their Journals is accounted for, and can be of no Evidence in his Favour, being only his own Minutes calculated to deceive and impose upon the Publick: So that in case he has Injustice done him in the Charge against him, he has nothing but a new Trial can convince the World which is in the right, and this 'tis plain he industriously avoids with the greatest Art his Friend can employ in his Favour.

In *Page 36*, he would endeavour to prove the Distance between *Cape Dobbs* and *Cape Fullerton* not to be near 30 Leagues, as I had insinuated, but only 23 Leagues; by affirming, that *Cape Fullerton* is but a Degree and a half West of *Cape Dobbs*, and about one Degree in Latitude. Now, to shew how evasive this is, I appeal to his own Chart, which makes it about three Degrees West of *Cape Dobbs*, and also to his Log-Book: In his Observations upon *July 12*. he says, *Cape Dobbs* is in $65^{\circ}, 10'$, N. Lat. and $86^{\circ}, 06'$, West Long. from *London*. Then look his Log-Book, *Tuesday August 10*. when he was in the *Welcome*, S. Eastward of *Cape Fullerton*, in about $63^{\circ}, 56'$, 17 Miles Southward of the Lat. of *Cape Fullerton*; at which Time he was Eastward of the Meridian of *Cape Fullerton*, and his Long. from *London* was $88^{\circ}, 53'$, West. By that the Difference
must

must have been at least $2^{\circ}, 47'$. So that his own Log confirms my former Account, and contradicts his own.

He next affirms, that he pass'd the Islands off *Whalebone* Point, within two Leagues of it, at half an Hour past Six that Evening. To prove this he says, when he was six Leagues off *Cape Dobbs*, he stood S. W. by S. and in *Page 37*, he says the Coast lay W. by S. by Compass, the Variation there was 33 Degrees West, or three Points of the Compass; so that the true Lying of that Coast, from Head-Land to Head-Land, was S. W. and N. E. Now he alledges his true Course was S. W. by S. but take his Observations upon that Day, *August 9*, and you will find his true Course corrected was S. 25° , W. which is $2^{\circ}, 30'$, only more than S. S. W. So that how can he make out when the Coast lay S. E. and N. W. and his Course was S. S. W. nearly, and that he was six Leagues off *Cape Dobbs*, that he could come within two Leagues of *Whalebone* Point, by steering two Points further off than the Land lay? Is not this imposing upon his Readers?

He then is at great pains to shew, by his working his Ship, and lying by with Head to Southward, that he had acted prudently and for the best, affirming the Bay betwixt *Whalebone* Point and *Cape Fullerton* was but three Leagues deep, which is to be taken upon his Word, without Evidence, contrary to *Scrogg's* and *Norton's* Account, of which he himself inform'd me.—See his Letter *October 1739*, N^o. XVI. in my former Appendix, and the last Paragraph of *Scrogg's* Journal communicated to me by *Middleton*, where he says he examined the Officers and Men who had been on board *Scroggs*, who told him they saw nothing when they were ashore to prevent their going farther; for when they were eight
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or ten Miles from that Point, which bore E. N. E. from them, they saw an open Sea, and the Land trench'd away to the Southward of the West.—And he says, If I will convince him that he was wrong in his Way of working, he will acknowledge his Ignorance, and my superior Judgment in Sea-affairs: This last is by way of Sneer, as knowing I am a Land-Man, and ought to make no Remarks on his Voyage for want of Experience in Sea-Affairs. Yet he may allow me to have some Reason, and perhaps some Knowledge in Theory, tho' not in Practice, of which I hope to convince my marine Readers, when I shall shew that he did indeed act a very cautious Part, without much Reason for it, but did not take one prudent Step to make out a Passage, or to make any Attempt that Way; which he endeavours to excuse in *Page 38.* by appealing to the Act of Council of the 8th of *August*, wherein they were agreed to search the Coast only betwixt 64, and 63°, but no Notice was to be taken of the Coast betwixt Cape *Dobbs*, in 65°, 10', and Cape *Fullerton*, in 64°, 13', tho' the only Place pointed at by *Scroggs* and *Norton*, where the Land fell away, and the Tide, they said, rose five Fathoms.

Before I shew that he did not work his Ship here as he ought, I must observe upon this and his other Councils. I observe but four Councils which he has publish'd in his former Appendix, and therefore have Reason to believe he held no more; the first was held the 1st of *August* 1741, near *Cary-Swans-Net*, to excuse him from proceeding on the Discovery that Season, but to go to *Churchill* in order to winter; so that he did not so much as attempt to try the Tide there. The 2d was the 21st of *March* following, about making some Alterations in the Ship. The 3d the 12th of *July* 1742, when they were inclosed in Ice in the *Welcome*, in order to find

a Harbour for the Ships. And the last, this of the 8th of *August*, in order to try the Coast between 63°, and 64°. And tho' every Council was gone implicitly into, as he had an Inclination to have it carried; yet it had a Shew as if he consulted his Officers to know their Opinion, in order to excuse himself in case it might be objected to him that he had done wrong in following that Course: So that if any Fault was in the Council, it still lies at his Door; and therefore the not having ordered to search betwixt 65 and 64°, may be said to be his own Act.

But if we enquire into the Manner of holding and signing this Council, it cannot be called a Council at all. Capt. *Moor*, who sign'd this Council, was not on board the *Furnace* from the Time he left *Wager* River, until they anchor'd at *Marble* Island; and it was produced to him, and he sign'd it there, and two of the other Officers sign'd it after him, not as in Council, but being call'd down one after another to sign it, after the Form was drawn up by the Captain, or by his Orders, the Captain telling them Things appeared in such a Manner at his frozen Streight, and so desired them to sign it. So this was properly a Council held after the Affair they were to consult upon was over, as a Cloak to save Appearances, in case he should be call'd upon afterwards.

Now it is plain from *Scroggs* and *Norton*, this was a chief Place to observe the Heighth of the Tides and Openings upon the Coast, and 'tis plain he never saw that Coast upon his going Northward to *Wager* River, the Ice having drove him to the South-side of the *Welcome* until he saw *Cape Dobbs*, and therefore his slighting it in Council, being his own Act, he was answerable for it: It is plain also, that he might have observ'd that Coast without Danger: He owns it was fine clear Weather when he pass'd,

pass'd it. The Coast, he says, lay, Variation allow'd, S. W. and N. E. so that a S. E. Wind blew directly upon that Coast: By his own Log the Wind was from E. by S. to N. E. by E. so that most part of the Time it blew along the Coast; and when it blew most upon it, he could steer above four Points wide of the Coast: Why could he not then have lain by, off *Whalebone Point*, as well as Southward of *Cape Fullerton*, if he had an Intention to have try'd the Tide, or Openings there? The Wind continued E. N. E. almost all next Day, which did not blow upon the Coast; so that if his Inclinations had been to have try'd these Openings or Tides, he had an Opportunity of doing it without Danger, as well as he did afterwards at the Head-Lands near *Brook Cobham*, and at *Marble Island*, the Wind blowing then full as much upon the Coast; so that in his prudent Course he is not to be justified, nor can his Act of Council screen him from just Reflection in that Part of his Conduct.

In his Course afterwards from *Cape Fullerton*, on *Wednesday* the 11th, at four in the Morning, by his Log, he was four or five Leagues from the Coast; by the Great Log, or Waste-book, he was five or six, a League further off, but takes no notice of the Distance all that Day by his Log; he at Six at Night says in his Log-book, that he continued sailing in Sight of the main Land quite from *Cape Hope*, yet from eight in the Morning until six at Night, by his Log it was hazy, and at that Hour, by the great Log, the Entry is,—Saw the Land all along the North Shore, distant from it seven or eight Leagues. How then, since it was hazy for eight Hours, could he pretend to know it was a main Land, at seven or eight Leagues Distance? Or how can he pretend to say, that he made there a narrow Search, close by the Shore, as near as he could for Shoals and Rocks? He

He here, by way of Excuse, says, that there are several Errata in his printed Log, and in another Place says, that there is a Rasure in the great Log, and the Distance alter'd; I affirm there was none when I left it in the Admiralty, and if any be now, it has been done since.

P. 39 and 40. is taken up with the flowing Rhetorick of his Friend, endeavouring to throw Dirt upon me, which I despise and pass over; and shall only say, that *a gall'd Horse winches when the Sore is touch'd.*

P. 41. he says, I mention two Boats a-head towing out the Ship, and the Log and Journal says but one; it is plain his Log and Journal are not to be depended upon, and the Surgeon and Clerk both declare, that two Boats had the Ship in tow.—His Excuse for recalling the Lieut. half an Hour after he sent him ashore to try the Tide, in next Paragraph, is trifling, under Pretence of being afraid to have lost the King's Ship, if the Boat had been lost, yet allows he went ashore on the 8th himself, and trusted the Ship to the Master. What does he mean by that Answer? was not the King's Ship in as much Danger if he had lost the Boat when he went ashore at Cape *Frigid*? Besides, it was a very fine Day when the Lieut. was order'd ashore.

His Answer to my charging him with having no Hands to venture with the Boat at the *Welcome*, on the 10, 11 and 12th, yet had enough at *Marble Island*, Cape *Frigid*, and when rowing the Ships, is very trifling, by saying, he had no Business on those Days to send the Boat ashore; as if trying the Tide, and looking out for Openings, was no Part of his Duty, when it was almost the whole he had to do.

P. 42. he says, he sent the Lieutenant ashore at *Marble Island*, on the 13th at 3 in the Morning,
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when but 3 or 4 Leagues to the Shore, in calm Weather, yet they could not reach the Shore till Evening: Does not that shew it was not the weakness of the Men, but a strong Current opposed them great Part of the Time; and as it was High-water at 12 that Day, was it not the Flood Current prevailed from 6 till 12; and as they were to go in to the Westward, does it not shew that the Flood opposed them from the West, otherwise they might have got in with the Flood before 12? So this Observation makes against him.

In last Paragraph he bounces much, that he will shew, in a proper Place, my Ignorance of the Theory and Practice of Tides. I join issue with him, and shall appeal to the Learned, who understand the Theory of Tides, whether or not he and his Friend are not grossly ignorant of the Theory of Sir *Isaac Newton*, or then does not grossly impose upon the Publick; and shall shew the Facts, as well as Theory, are directly and strongly against them.

In p. 43. he allows there is an Hour and half's Difference between the Tide at *Churchil* and *Wager* River, which I shall produce as Part of my Proof against him, that what he advances upon his Theory of the Tides, is wrong from his own Concession.

His Answer to quitting the Discovery the 4th of *Aug.* is trifling, and needs no Remark: and his fear of being closed up with Ice in *Sept.* in *Wager* River, that depends upon its being a River, which is the Thing we contest, needs not be considered here, nor his Observations in p. 46.

P. 47. he says, my Instructions can't be understood as Directions in his Course, only so far as to meet the Tide; for by directing him in getting up with *Whalebone* Point, if it was an Island, to meet the Flood, whether it came North-westerly, or South-westerly, for, in that, I had taken in 26 Points

Points of the Compass; I say no, only 8 Points, from S. W. to N. W. he knew it was not intended that he should come home by going Easterly, but only to meet the Tide if it came from the western Quarter; so that his going 3 Quarters round the Compass by the East, to make up 26 Points, is a Stroke extraordinary, and only to cloud the Cause.

The next Paragraph, he plays upon my Integrity, in giving an Account of the Master's Answer before the Admiralty as wanting Proof: As to this, I appeal to the Lords, who heard his Answers, whether I have mis-represented what he said, or not.

In p. 48. he won't allow the Gunner's Draught to be genuine, yet would pretend it makes for him. The Lord of the Admiralty, to whom it was directed, knows whether it was from him or not, it being sent to him by the Purser of the Ship in which the Gunner then was. He says it has opened him a double Passage for his Whales and Tides, yet both don't make up the wideness of his, the great st being not above 3 Leagues wide, full of Islands, and quite frozen over, the other much less; for by Capt. *Moor's* Answer, it was but 3 Miles over. — A noble Passage for his Whales and Tide.

P. 49. he falls foul of me, because I wrote upon hearsay, as to the Rapidity of the Tide in *Wager* River; all I write must be by hearsay, from Information, was I ever there, so not at all disingenuous: I say, it ran from 7 to 9 Knots, Capt. *Moor* owns to above 7 Knots 4 Days before the Height of the Springs.

In p. 50. in Answer to his calling back the Lieut. at the low Beach, to get off the Inconsistency of his Log's contradicting his Journal, he says, it was a Mistake and Absurdity in the Clerk who wrote his Log and Journals, and makes it a Reason of his

Probity ; for he says, had he an Intention to impose, or expected to have had his Character attack'd, he would have examined it more closely. I am apt to believe he did not expect to be attack'd, by a Land-Man upon his own Element, and therefore when he thought he had lull'd me asleep, which he fancied was done when he sent me the Journal, he did not think fit to alter the Journal, otherwise it is plain he would have alter'd it, as well as he has done his Log ; for it seems much more probable, that he alter'd his Log here, than false copied his Journal : For see, p. 82. of his *Append.* the Lieutenant's Journal, wherein it is also enter'd, that the Tide had fallen two Feet, and the Flood came from the Northward, which he would evade there, by saying it was a manifest Contradiction to ebb and flow at the same Time ; and says, it was no Wonder he should mistake Ebb for Flood, when he mistook in Point of Time 5 Days in *Wager* River. However, this unfolds a Secret, otherwise it would be a full Proof against him ; and that is, his over persuading the Lieut. as well as Master, to make out his Journal from the Captain's Log and Journal ; for since the Voyage was the same, so must the Journals be. Now if the Lieut. had made out his Journal upon the Voyage, how could he copy it from the faulty Copy, he says he sent me, without examining it ; but if he took it only from the Captain's Log-book, then 'tis plain the Capt. has alter'd the Log-book, and not false copy'd his Journal, as he would here insinuate ; this Observation of the Lieut. was at 3 p. m. on the 6th of *Aug.* one Day after full Moon, so that it must have been High-water about two a Clock ; if so, a S. by W. Moon made High-water ; but in case it should have been a false Account, and that it was flowing Water, and had only two Foot to flow, one of which must have been the Case, in either Case,

Cafe, let's see how it would answer to his Tide at his Frozen Strait; for then it would have been High-water about 4 o' Clock, so that a S. W. Moon made High-water there. Since then this low Beach Point, near which he was, is but a few Leagues from Cape *Frigid*, where he would have it, that a W. by S. Moon made High-water, how could his Current, or Tide, from Cape *Frigid* make High-water there, 3 Points, or 2 Hours 15 Min. earlier than the Tide at Cape *Frigid*, from whence he would have it come; it would much easier be believ'd that the Current, taking his own Account, flow'd from the S. W. since it was High-water at his Frozen Strait 2 Hours 15 Min. later than at the low Beach; but if it was High-water at 2 o' Clock, as mentioned in the Journals, and a S. by W. Moon made High-water; if a W. by S. Moon made High-water at Cape *Frigid*, as he would have it believed, it was then later there, and must still have flow'd from South-westward; but it appears from Capt. *Moor*, that he was check'd by that Current until after 3 o' Clock that Day, and carried astern tho' he had a brisk Gale; so that a great deal depended here upon knowing, whether it was rising or falling Water, and therefore it was prudent in the Capt. if he endeavour'd to conceal the Passage, to prevent the Lieutenant's going ashore to know the Certainty: Had he designed well, he would have satisfied him and his whole Crew, whether the Current at that Head-land, was a flood or ebb Current, which 'tis plain he avoided.

In the last Paragraph, wherein he had taxed me with saying, that the Tide flow'd from *Wager* River; to shew that I hinted it, he says, why did I say there was a South-western Tide; no one would say I wrote without a Meaning; but Obscurity is often a great Help to a bad Cause, &c.—How poor is this Answer? Did I not say, that I believ'd

that

that the South-western Tide flow'd through all the broken Lands, from *Whale-cove* and *Marble Island*, to *Wager River*, and flow'd up part of *Wager River*, as well as to *Repulse Bay*, until it met the contrary Tide from the West Bluff near *Deer Sound*? Is that saying, it flow'd through *Wager River*, or that the Tide through *Wager River* filled *Repulse Bay* and the *Welcome*; where is the Obscurity in this, except the Shade he endeavours to throw over it?

P. 51. he says, that my Observation about *Ranken's* opening near *Marble Island*, is fully answered by him, in his former *Appendix*, p. 154. I appeal to the Reader, whether after examining my Remarks upon that Answer, it was any thing but Evasion, and whether his slighting it now does not shew, that he could give it no other Answer; whether in his former Defence he took any notice of it, but in the *Appendix*, which I allow'd he did, or I could not have observ'd upon it; or whether it is a sufficient Answer to say, he treats that Account of the Lieutenant's with the Contempt it deserves?

It is plain, by my putting in Parenthesis *Wager River*, that I had no Design to impose, by shewing it was my own Remark, the Design of the Query being upon the Discouragements given in *Wager River*, not knowing, at that Time, any thing of the Opening near *Marble Island*; and I therefore presume the Lieut. answered only to that Point to which the Query was directed.

P. 52, his Answer about *Macbeath's* Evasion, which he says was to contradict what the Lieutenant, &c. said, and what Land-men had told him, is trifling. Did he not stay a Winter in *Churchil* himself, and observed the Tides when there, and can he say his Letter to me was then upon Hearsay?

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In next Paragraph he says, it is dis-ingenuous in me to confound the Tide of *Mill-Isles*, which he had only from *Fox*, with his own Observation.— How does that appear? He has never said yet, that he tried the Tide at *Mill-Isle* to contradict *Fox*, so that what he means of his own Observation, is at his Frozen Strait, which is the Point in Debate, in which I have reason to believe he has imposed upon the Publick.

P. 53. he falls foul upon me for publishing his Letters, after depending upon my Honour for Secresy, and would be freed from that Slur by a Jesuitical Addition, that it was only whilst he was in the Company's Service; and desires to know, if my publishing his Letters were with a Design to do him Service: I say, it was not, but to do my self Justice, and in my Justification. In his Defence, he opens our Correspondence, and publishes what Letters he thought proper, which passed between us, in his own Justification, with an Intention to cast an Odium upon me, as if I had made him vast Promises to draw him out of the Company's Service, to engage in the Discovery, and then endeavour to ruin his Character. Does not that disengage me from any Promise of concealing his Letters? Is it rational that he should make use of what he pleased to answer his Purpose, and my Mouth should be stopp'd, and be oblig'd to conceal what he thought would make against him? Does not his opening that Correspondence release me from that Promise, when it was necessary to justify me from his Aspersions; or had I any Reason to apprehend in keeping his Letters secret, he had any thing to fear but losing his Bread, by not being employed in the Company's Service, which he had given up by going into his Majesty's Service? So that I think it no Jesuitical Evasion to say, it was only intended
whilst

whilst he was in the Company's Service, that I was under that Obligation, as any Disadvantage he could receive was only from them.

He afterwards says, making out the Passage could in no way prejudice the Company's Trade: I leave that to the Publick to be judge of, whether a Company upon a precarious Title to a Monopoly by Charter, without Act of Parliament, which oblig'd them to find out that Passage, which they had neglected and discouraged, if that Passage had been found; whether all the Merchants in *England* would not have insisted upon their Right to Trade, both in the Bay and beyond it, and have petition'd against their Charter, and opened their Trade.

He says then, that all the Encouragement he gave me, was from Journals and Accounts before he set out.— What other Encouragements could he give me, or I expect from him: He says, that could not be call'd Encouragement, when he refused going himself. Does it appear from his Letters, that he refused going himself? does not the contrary appear? did I ever press him to go? was not the only Time I mentioned it to him, in my Letter of the 20th of *Nov.* 1737, which was in very modest Terms; that if I knew his Inclinations as to attempting it, or any of his Friends, I would promote it, for whoever found it would deserve a Reward from the Publick? This was far short of my promising him a Royal Grant of all the Lands he should discover, which, without any Foundation or Proof, he would endeavour to insinuate I had promised him. And what was his Answer to this my Desire of knowing his Inclinations? In his Letter, *Jan.* 21. 1737, he says, For my own Part, I confess, I should be ambitious of attaining the Honour of such a Discovery, and should hope very much that Success would crown the Undertaking; but

but as I have a certain Income from the Company as long as I am able to go that Voyage, it would not be prudent in me to quit their Employment upon an Uncertainty"; and then follows what he here mentions, about my keeping it a Secret, lest they should discard him. Is not that a Hint that it was only whilst he was in their Service, I was to keep the Secret?

P. 55 and 56, is taken up in endeavouring to prove, that what he related of *Norton's* Journey was not a Falsity; to prove it a Falsity, I not only appeal to the Surgeon and Clerk's Report, but also his Letter to me of *Norton's* Opinion, and Observations at the *Welcome*, and *Scrog's* Journal. Now here he falls foul of the Surgeon's Account, slighting what he had heard from *Norton* as trifling, saying, How does it appear that *Norton* said otherwise? Does it not plainly appear from his own Letter, that *Norton* says, he believed there was a Passage near *Whalebone* Point? Is that consistent with what he says, that *Norton* travelled almost a Year N. W. by Land, where he affirm'd he saw the Sun running round the Horison; and in his Journey saw neither Salt River, Tree nor Shrub; and by his Computation he was, at least, at 67° ,—for then he could not have been of Opinion that there was a Passage in 65° , yet, in p. 26, he allows, that *Norton* set out in *July*, and travelled, he says in his former Defence, near a Year N. W. How could he then see the Sun run round the Horison. He in p. 28, to avoid that Absurdity, says, he was out a Year and half; if so, he must have travelled N. W. from *July* to the End of next *May*, to have seen the Sight, and staid the whole Winter in those cold Countries, which even the Northern *Indians* avoid, and go Southward in Winter; so that take it which

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way he will, it is inconsistent, and appears to be a false Account made out to answer his Purpose.

P. 57. is taken up in observing about some loose Sheets he says was taken out of his Manuscript, which I observ'd were in his printed Defence, but had not seen in the Manuscript; how it was occasioned I am quite a Stranger to, but as it is not a material Part of his Defence, I think it no way material how it was, whether as he mentions it, or not.

P. 59. he is very witty upon my Instructions for a future Discovery, by my saying, there is no Occasion to cross to the West Side of the Bay; asking, How they must get there without *Gulliver's* flying Island? — To this I answer, that going to the *Welcome* is not crossing the Bay; what is properly going to the West Side of the Bay, is going to *Churchil*, or *Nelson* River; that *Button's* Bay is Northward of *Hudson's* Bay, and yet sailing to the *Welcome* is not even crossing to *Button's* Bay, which is betwixt *Brook Cobham* and *Churchil*; so that a Ship may sail N. W. to the *Welcome*, and not cross the Bay; how then is there Occasion for so much Wit, but to shew his Friend's flowing Stile and Humour; or what is it to me, whether there be great Quantities of Ice by *Southampton*, *Nottingham*, *Mill-Isles*, and *Sed-Horse* Point, if it be clear betwixt *Mansel's* and *Cary's* Swan's Nest; nor would the Company allow the Ships to keep these 10 Years to Northward of *Mansel's* Island, unless they had found it was the best Passage.

P. 59, he refers to his Journals about his Time of getting to the Factories. I allow he was later in getting to *Maose*, or *Albany*, than in getting to *Churchil*; yet he even got to *Albany* the 22d. of Aug. 1730, and by 31 July in 1731; so that I suppose most of his Journals are about getting to
Albany

Albany in the Bottom of the Bay, which has nothing to do in passing the Straits to go North-westward.

In the same Page, he pretends to shew an Inconsistency in what I have published in my Remarks, and what he is pleased to call my entertaining Romance, and to shew what Contradictions my Disappointment and Anger make me guilty of: In the first I say the Errors of his Chart are laid open, and his Account of Currents, Straits and Rivers confuted: Yet in *p.* 70 of my Romance, I say, That as there is now a more accurate Chart published by *Capt. Middleton*, with the Tides, &c. the Navigation will become less dangerous, &c.—— Now I shall shew there is no Contradiction in this; in the one, I am talking about the Trade to *Hudson's Bay*, and opening that Trade, and as I had not then any doubt but that the Chart he published was very accurate, as he had so much Experience in sailing into, and through the Bay, so I have said, that his Chart of *Hudson's Straits and Bay* is accurate, which will make the sailing into the Bay less dangerous. What has that to do with what he has discovered beyond the Bay, in which I say he is detected in laying down false Straits, Rivers and Currents; may not the one Part, which relates to the Straits and Bay of *Hudson*, be correct enough to encourage Ships sailing to the Bay, and yet what is beyond the Bay be laid down wrong: In the one Case, he could be detected by others; in the last, only by those on board himself, which when he published his first Chart, he thought he was safe from them.

From *p.* 60, to 66, being an Endeavour to clear himself from Facts no ways material to the Publick, or the Discovery, it making no Alterations, as he says *p.* 62, in Tides, Currents, or Frozen Straits, so I shall pass them over, and come to Facts, or Observations, to the Point in Hand.

P. 66. he grants, that the Ice between *Churchil* and *Whale* Cove was inconsiderable, *Whale* Cove lying among Islands at some Distance from the Main; this is a Concession I did not expect from him, plainly shewing it is a broken Coast; for how does he know it is the Main that is beyond these Islands; none of the Company's Sloops go within these Islands, except *Smith*, who went once within them, and saw no Main beyond them; yet in next Paragraph he avers, that all the Shores within *Marble* Island were faced with Ice, though he never saw any Land but 3 Islands, until he came in sight of *Marble* Island, and never mention'd, in any Journal, any Ice seen till beyond $64^{\circ} . 20$. though he mentions Snow seen on *Marble* Island. How then, but to serve his Purpose, can he affirm, without Proof, that all was lined with Ice within *Marble* Island?

In next Paragraph, he is a little evasive in his Account of being frozen up in *September*, by only affirming it is a Fact all Journals will corroborate, without giving one Instance, or pointing out the Place where; very probably it was in the Bottom of the Bay, if at all, since he does not give an Instance; for what he says of *Spurrel's* being fast in Ice near *Mansel*, does not prove he was fast. And in next Page, as he affirms, the Sea does not freeze but from the Shores progressively, unless *Spurrel*, by bad failing, had got into shoal Water close to *Mansel's* Island, how could he be fast by his own Principles, if he had kept in deep Water, from the Shore. He, in same Page, reasons against the Surface of the Sea's freezing in a calm Night, even a Quarter of an Inch, consequently in blowing Weather it can't freeze at all; if so, how could he be afraid of being inclosed in Ice, unless he wilfully went into Bays filled with Islands of Ice? He alleges also, if the Sea could freeze a Quarter of an

Inch in a Calm in *Sept.* as he had been becalm'd above a Fortnight at a time in that Month, the Ice would have been, in that Time, near 4 Inches thick many Leagues round, which must prevent a Ship's Motion: He does not consider that in calm Weather that Month, it would thaw in the Day, as much as it possibly could freeze in a Night, it being warm in calm Weather; nor does he remember, when he says, he has been becalm'd a Fortnight in *Sept.* that in p. 44 of his Defence he says, that in the latter End of *Aug.* Winter sets in with hard Gales and drifting Snow, that it is out of all human Power to handle a Sail, or keep the Deck; so that I had just Reason to say, these were intimidating Evasions.

P. 69. he seems to exult very much, that I have not cleared up the Lieutenant's Report of the Openings seen in *Wager* River, opposite to *Deer* Sound: Suppose I have not done it, and that I had mistaken him when I supposed he had allowed for the Variation, for I own I did not observe his second Report, wherein he mentions it by Compass; yet tho' he might have been mistaken as to the Points the Openings appeared on, yet Capt. *Moor*, as well as others of his Officers and Men, allow, that there were several apparent Openings on the S. W. Shore, which were not look'd into; so that he has no such great Cause to exult upon the Lieutenant's not having been exact in setting the Land by Compass, nor is that a Reason to invalidate his Testimony, as well as others, as to the Strait at the West Entrance of *Wager* River near the Bluff they were last at.

P. 71, in Answer to the Lieutenant's original Report, he postpones answering it, denying it to be genuine, but refers to the Lieutenant and Master's Answer to the second Query about it; to which the Master made no answer, only referring to his Report.

Report. The Captain, in his printed Log, says, the Lieutenant and Master brought on board, by his Order, two Bottles taken up along-side of the Boat, one at *Deer Sound*, the other 10 or 12 Leagues above it, being the highest they went up, the latter tasted but barely brackish, the Tide flowing there no more than 6 Feet, but no Flood, run up so high as that.

In the Extract of the Lieutenant's Journal of remarkable Observations, which he has thought fit to publish, which appears in all remarkable Minutes, as a Copy from *Middleton's*, except in this Instance when he was in the Boat, and not in the Ship; where I suppose he added this Observation, but mistook the Time he set down his Remark, which plainly shews it was not set down at the Time, and therefore he mistook in putting it down to his Return from *Deer Sound*, where he was the 24th. Here the Captain observes in the Extract, *Append. p. 77.* that he makes no mention of his specious Strait leading away S. W. His Account in his Extract is this. " *July 24th.* Fresh Gales with much Rain; " at 6 in the Morning I return'd with the Boat, " the River being full of Ice, (which so far was true on that Day near *Deer Sound*; the rest of the Observation relates to his going up the 28th with the Northern *Indians*) " having been 25 Leagues or " better up the River, and seeing many large " Whales of the Whale-bone Kind, finding deep " Water all the Way; no Ground at 67 Fathom: " I found several Islands in the Middle with 30 Fathom Water close along-side of them. I went to " the Top of the highest Mountain I could see, " and saw a very high, mountainous Land on both " Sides of the River away to the Westward." In his Observation, *p. 83* of his *Appendix* on *Aug. 6th*, he again touches upon this Mistake of the Lieutenant's,

tenant's, and would make it an Evidence against his fore-mentioned Report, by saying, here is no mention of his spacious Strait running West, W. S. W, or more Southerly, nor any Flood-Tide coming from W. N. W. or W. or W. S. W. but at that Time he had not the Advantage of Mr. *Dobbs's* Instructions.

Now instead of this Observation making for Capt. *Middleton*, I think it proves the contrary, and shews this Minute was put down after he found the Capt. not willing to accept his first Report until he had alter'd it and sign'd the other, with the Master, and therefore he made this Minute, upon the copying afterwards, suitable to that Report, and to agree with the Captain's; yet notwithstanding this, it differs from their joint Report, and plainly says, that the River came from the Westward, by the mountainous Land being on both Sides the River, away to the Westward; so that all ends in this, that to compliment the Capt. he here calls it a River, instead of a Strait; but to shew it was a Strait, and Salt-water, I shall observe what the Capt. in his Log says, the Bottle of Water which was taken along-side of the Boat at the highest Place they were at, was barely brackish, which by the Evidence of all others, was as salt as the other taken up at *Deer Sound*, which, contrary to very good Evidence, *Guy* says was potable near *Deer Sound*, and but barely brackish, and still the higher up, the fresher. The Capt. further says, that it flow'd at the highest Place but 6 Feet, but no Flood run up so high as that. Now let us consider the Consistency of this. Near *Deer Sound* it was but barely brackish, by *Guy*; by the Capt. at the highest about 12 Leagues beyond that, it was still barely brackish; the Tide there, according to him, rose but 6 Feet, tho' it appears that is uncertain, as they did

did not stay a Tide to know : However, I will suppose it true, and, according to him, the Flood did not run up so high ; this is to prove it to be a River, that it was at the End of the Tide, where the Tide rises but does not check the Current, so that the Stream still runs downward, tho' the Water rises : If this be what he means in his Log, and it can be no other, how then could the Water taken up along-side of the Boat be brackish at all ? it was barely so 12 Leagues lower ; the River where they were ran always downward, and was only raised by the Tide, must it not then have been absolutely fresh near that Fall ? but yet they all allow it was brackish ; even *Guy* himself says not otherwise, tho' to make the most of his Oath, he says higher up it was fresher still ——— Let us observe the *Thames*, which he often appeals to, as a parallel with *Wager* River, and is it not fresh at *London* Bridge, though the Flood Current runs up against the Current of the River above *Richmond* ? How then could the Water be brackish at *Wager* River above the Current of the Tide, so that by his own Concession and Observation it was a salt Strait ; and Captain *Moor*, as well as others, allow all the Ice in *Wager* River was a Salt-water Ice, and all the Weeds at Bottom, even higher than *Deer* Sound, was Seaweed or Egg-weed, which is never in fresh Rivers.

The next Paragraph, and p. 72 and 73, is taken up in denying his being ever offered the Bribe of 5000*l.* or his ever informing me of it, denying it upon his Veracity, and putting it upon his Veracity and mine. As to that Fact and Assertion of mine, that he told me so, this he faintly denied in his Defence, saying, if it was offered, I clear him of it, by owning that he refused it ; had he own'd now that he had told me so, it would have been some Proof towards his Veracity, but as he here positively denies

nies it, and puts it upon his Veracity and mine, I only say, that tho' I'm not allow'd to make use of Gentlemen's Names to whom he told it, without their Liberty, yet I am surpriz'd he should have the Assurance to affirm (after he had told it to several, and at that Time made a Merit of his having refused it) that he never told any Person that he was offer'd such a Sum by the Company; and shall leave it to his own Conscience, as well as to those to whom he told it, as 'a Merit in him, whether or not he did not acquaint them with that Sum's being propos'd to him, and shall rest it there, and upon his Veracity and mine.

He next denies the Words he told Mr. *Allen*, that if I would not take *Thompson* and *Wygate* by the Hand, who were sinking People, he might perhaps shew me there were Hopes of a Passage yet. This, with the former, he says, is only upon my Disappointment, in order to throw Dirt upon him, and would now insinuate it was only in Jest, and to allude to a Passage into the Bay by *Davy's* Inlet through the Coast of *Terra de Labarador*; and says, I made use of this jocular Conversation to prove him both Knave and Fool; and that he first acquainted me with that Coast between *St. Laurence* River and *Hudson's* Strait, with the Prospect of a lucrative Trade for Furrs, Cod-Fish and Whales, that I have now made that Account my own, and with it embellished my entertaining Romance. To shew the Falsehood of this, I appeal to Mr. *Allen*, who knows whether he then talked to him in jest or earnest; as to the latter Part, I desire any impartial Person to read *Davy's* third Voyage in *Hackluit*, and see whether it was from thence, or from *Middletown*, I took that Account, and also to look into *Fox's* Abridgment of that Voyage, which he says is my Favourite, and therefore must allow

I had read ; but if I had it from him, I don't think I would have been wrong in publishing it ; nor can any think, since I never was in those Countries, that I could have any Account of it but from others ; so that I could not pretend to make it my own.

I remember, that upon his once mentioning to me that there was a great Inland-Sea, discovered near Cape *Smith*, in the Bay, some hundred Miles in Circuit ; I told him, that I did not know but that Strait mentioned by *Davis* in 56°, might have a Communication with it, and if so, a Trade might be carried on there.

He afterwards goes on at his usual Rate to clear himself, and load Mess. *Wygate* and *Thompson*, appealing to Mr. *Orr* as a Man of Veracity, and to *Gill* and *Lanrick*, two Friends and Neighbours of mine. So far is true, that they are from my Country, and I knew some of their Friends, but never saw *Lanrick* until he was recommended to me by a Letter from his Friend, when I recommended him to *Middleton*, and never had seen *Gill*, nor was he ever recommended by me, but only by Mr. *Allen* to him, and never saw him since until *August* last, upon being told of his having mentioned that *M——n* had employed him to write his Journal, and that he had, in some Part of the Voyage, cut out 2 or 3 Leaves out of his Journal, and put in others ; so that this is all the Knowledge or Friendship I had with them.

P. 74. his farther Defence about the Words he said, of being able to make the Voyage and none aboard him should be the wiser, whether there was a Passage or not, and that he would be a better Friend to the Company than ever. He endeavours, upon Capt. *Moor's* Answer to that Query of his saying, that he heard him say, that he could make
the

the Passage, (instead of would make the Passage) to play upon that Expression, and say I have misrepresented him, by my saying in my short Observation upon Capt. Moor's Answer, that he *would* do it, instead of *could* do it: If he was to turn it to the Sense he desires, he must also change the *should* and *would* in the latter Part of Moor's Answer, and have said, None aboard him could know that there was a Passage, and he *could* be a better Friend to the Company than ever; but after all his twisting it, he gives it up at last, and says, allowing it *would* for *could*, it is only a Proof that he design'd to act like an honest and grateful Man to his former Masters: the rest of this Paragraph about my promising him a Royal Grant, is as false as his Tides, Currents, Rivers and Straits, and not worth the answering, farther than I have already done; neither are his continued Reflections upon the Lieutenant, Surgeon and Clerk worth taking any further Notice of.

P. 76. about Mr. Smith's Agency, and Goods sent, about their Value, and not being mine, is no Way material, but to play off his Friend and Assistant's Wit and Rhetorick; but tho' not material as to the Discovery, yet in his next Paragraph, p. 77. I must observe upon the Manner, he says, I came by the List of Goods, and my want of Honour in divulging them, when given to me under the Seal of Secrecy, and Promise that no other should inspect them: This is a false Assertion of his; nor was there any Occasion then for Secrecy: He had then quit the Company's Service, and got into the Crown's, and had nothing to fear in disobliging them: He had before this, spoke to me for the Copy of the Company's Charter, and to get the Attorney General's Opinion upon it, which he would alledge in p. 83. was upon a

Design we had enter'd into of fitting out a Ship for that Trade; and therefore he alledges, he was indebted to me only Four Guineas and a Half, which he was still ready to pay me; this last Part I absolutely deny, having no Intention then to trade in the Bay, but only to attempt the Discovery: How could it be so when he was in a King's Ship, and went upon the Discovery? If this was our Intention, why did I not put Goods on board him? And yet he would affirm I did it clandestinely by my Agent; but the Truth was, as he told me, he wanted to know the Legal Rights of the Company, and how far they were entitled to the Monopoly of the Trade in the Bay, or thro' the Passage; and as I then told him, I should be very glad to know more of the Climate, and Countries adjoining to the Bay, and the Nature of their Trade: He told me he could furnish me with some Journals that were curious upon that Climate; and the more so, as the Company laid them under an Obligation not to publish any, and at the same Time would give me a short Abstract of their Trade; so that it was with no View to keep it a Secret, as he had given up the Company's Service, and seem'd not any ways afraid of their Disgust; yet now, to please the Company, he would make it a Breach of Honour in me, and of the Seal of Secrecy.— So far is true, that Mr. *Smith* took a Copy of the State of their Trade; but I refer it to him, whether, besides that, Capt. *Middleton* did not give him a further Account of the Goods he should send with his Brother, which I am no way concerned in.

He owns afterwards, *p.* 78. that Mr. *Smith* talk'd to him of sending some Goods with his Brother, but makes them so trifling as 30 or 40 Shillings. Is it probable that he would mention such a trifling

fling Affair to him, or advise with him upon sending Goods to such a Value? and therefore what he mentions of his Discourse with Capt. *Moor*, at the *Orkneys*, upon it, is nothing to the purpose, but only to shew his different way of thinking at that Time, which was no ways conformable to what it was, when he prevail'd upon me to get the Attorney's Opinion upon their Charter; so the impartial Reader may observe on which Side his Remarks here cut, whether against himself or me.

P. 79. His Assistant is very witty again, about my asserting that he endeavoured to play a double Game, by getting an Order from the Admiralty to protect their Trade; saying his general Instructions included that Order, by protecting them, and securing them in their lawful Commerce. What was that to the purpose? would it not also have oblig'd him to have protected any other *English* Merchants, trading there, who were equally his Majesty's Subjects; he knowing, from the Attorney's Opinion, that their Monopoly was illegal? so that a further, and particular Order, was necessary for the Company, at that Time: He afterwards intimates that I was regardless of my own Reputation, in charging him with having got that Order, and Letters upon that next Day from the Company, to *Moose* Factory; and saying, that probably he had warmer Letters to *Churchil*, which he thought proper to conceal; he saying, that he had Reason for that to *Moose*, in case he could not get into *Churchil*, as the Winter sets in there three Weeks later than at *Churchil*; and that if I had enquired at the Admiralty, I should have known he had no Letter at all from the Company, they being all directed to the Admiralty.— Justifying himself in not informing me of these Letters and Instructions, as he was at *Galeon's* Reach before he receiv'd

receiv'd them, and I had gone to *Ireland* the 29th of *May*, the Day before they were sent to the Admiralty.

To this I answer, that his being pleas'd to publish in the *Appendix* to his Remarks, only one Letter to *Moose* Factory, without mentioning any to the other Factories, was Ground sufficient to me, to believe that the Letter to *Churchil*, which was much more necessary, was wrote in stronger Terms in his Favour: As to their being directed to the Admiralty, and not to him, that was no ways material, as it was only the Canal thro' which they went to him; and now instead of the *Moose* Letter, he has, in his *Appendix*, inserted but one Letter, directed to all their Governors; so that besides this general Letter sent to the Admiralty for him, he still might have had from the Company, upon agreeing to their Terms, a stronger Letter to *Churchil*; nor can I find any Reason why he had any to *Moose* or *Albany*; for if he could not have got into *Churchil*, he could have returned to *England*; for his going to the Bottom of the Bay was of no Use to the Discovery, since he could not possibly get to the *Welcome* from *Moose*, time enough to make any Discovery, the Bottom of the Bay not being open to sail Northward, until the latter End of *July*, at soonest; so that a Passage from *England* to the *Welcome*, may be earlier made than from *Moose* or *Albany*.—Nor was my going for *Ireland* a Reason why he should not acquaint me with these Instructions and Orders, tho' he was then at *Galeon's* Reach; for when he was before bent upon the Discovery, in 1739, he could then write to me from *Yarmouth*; tho' he could not from *Galion's* Reach, at a Time when I was more deeply concern'd.—See N^o 15. of my former *Appendix*.

P. 82. he denies absolutely, his having ever said

said to me, that he blam'd himself, only for having corresponded with me, when in the Company's Service; I affirm he did, and that determines only upon his Veracity and mine, which Time will discover, otherwise it is nothing to the Public. — His next Paragraph, I have already answer'd, about the Charter and Attorney's Opinion, to which I refer.

P. 83. He falls foul of me, as usual, for insinuating that he might minute down in his Log what he thought proper, to carry on his Scheme, and that the Waste-book, as he calls it, was filled with nothing but common Occurrences, whilst his own had other Remarks; appealing to Councils, Reports, Journals and Affidavits; the Councils and Journals being all his own, as none would contradict him, and the Reports cooked up to please him, before they were signed. The Affidavits, as I observed before, were calculated to serve his Purpose, by ingaging People, depending upon his Veracity and Knowledge, to swear to Things above their Knowledge and Capacity.

P. 84. He insinuates, that I was convinced by the Lieutenant's Answer to the 20th Query, that the Charge against him of threatening to break up Boxes and to take away Papers, was false, yet I would evade it by saying he durst not hinder the Lieutenant and Master to keep Journals, but it was the Surgeon and Clerk he suspected of keeping Journals; this is mentioned without Truth (for I was far from being convinced it was false) in order to bring in his Assistant's pretty Story from his Mythologist, about his Wolf and Lamb; and needs no other Answer but this, that upon better Information, I find the Lieutenant and Master took their Journal from the Captain's Log and Journal, so that he had no Reason to search their Papers, since they

they submitted to accept his Observations as their own.

His next Paragraph about my allowing that the Captain instructed his People in the navigating Part; he would, from this Concession, prove it a Mark of his Integrity, otherwise he put it (by making them knowing) in their Power to detect him. And then when I said the Master's Answer about it was all Evasion, and rather the Captain's Defence wrote by himself and signed by the Master; this, he says, is bare Assertion in order to throw Dirt; but being of no Consequence, giving him only an Opportunity to amuse the Reader, I pass it over.

His next Answer, p. 85, is about his signing, as he calls it, the Clerk's Blunder of searching no higher than *Deer Sound* or thereabouts, which limited them from going farther West: To this he gives a plausible Reason, which I shall shew to be quite contrary to Truth. His Answer is, that it being slack Tide, and the Flood just coming on for the Boat to go up the River, which could not get out but at slack Tide, on account of the Ice inclosing the Ship all round where we lay, in the Cove of *Savage Sound*; the Hurry occasioned my overlooking the Error, when I signed the Order, and would not allow Time for writing another without I had resolved to lose 12 Hours, which I hope he will own was not for the Service I was sent upon. — Let us see the Truth, and Reason for this Excuse.

The Lieutenant and Master were sent off, by his Log-book, *Wednesday July 28.* at one in the Afternoon; this happened to be 8 Days before full Moon, which was the 5th of *August*, a West Moon there made High-water, which also, by his Log, appears to have been near 5, on the 4th of *August*, the Day before the full Moon, where he says, at 6 in the

Evening the Tide had fallen one Foot, so that it is clear that it was High-water the 28th between 11 and 12, it being one Day before the last Quarter; the Lieutenant and Master went off at one, so that the Order was signed before One: How can he then by way of Excuse say, that it was slack Tide, and the Flood just coming on, when it was ebbing Water, and had ebbed near 2 Hours? or how could he then lose 12 Hours, if he had delayed it when he sent up the Boat in ebbing Water? or could there be any Danger from the Ice, when they went at 2 Hours Ebb, against the Current, when it was near the greatest Velocity; here he can't get off, by saying it was a Missprint, or wrong copyed, as in other Places where he is pinched, because it would contradict his whole Log and Journal; but this shews what Inconsistencies a Man will fall into, who stands by a Falsehood he has once affirmed.

P. 86. He next observes, that I say, that notwithstanding the Ebb made out Easterly, yet in a Strait a Western Tide might have met them further West; this, he says, is one of my Probabilities and just as probable as our meeting a Flood from the *Atlantic* Ocean at *Putney* Bridge; then says they tried it about 30 Leagues up *Wager* River, and found it at most but brackish half way up; that they there drank it and made Broth of it with their Deers Flesh, and then quotes *Guy's* Oath, and *Price's* Report; the last was no farther than about *Deer* Sound; this he thinks is Proof enough of its being a fresh River, against all others who tasted the Water, as well as the Lieutenant's Report, and the Master's Account to the Admiralty, who owned it to be brackish at the Highest he went, tho' *Guy* in his Affidavit does not say it was fresh there, but only the higher up the fresher still; and it plainly appears his Affidavit has been put into proper Terms

to serve the Captain's Purpose, as I shall make fully appear hereafter; but in this Freshness he is besides contradicted by Capt. *Moor*, *D. Gill*, Lieutenant, Surgeon and Clerk, and also *Alexander Morison*, *John Armount* and *Abraham Humble*, so that here are many who contradict *Guy* and *Price*, yet he says by an additional Account from the Lieutenant which he would have believed to be cooked up by me, I think I have got a compleat Victory, and put it out of all doubt that it is a Sound and no River; then to avoid this Account, he plays upon W.S.W. and W.N.W. by Compass, and Variation allow'd; so to shew, as he imagines, the Lieutenant's Ignorance, or at least the Incorrectness of his Stile, and to make that a mean Collusion of mine; after playing thus a little, he then endeavours from Reason, to shew this could not be from a W.N.W. Tide, for, he says, granting he altered the Land very much until he met the Fresh or Waterfall against him, that the Boat then fell astern, by coming nearer the Cataract (which I apprehend to be as much an *Irish* Bull as any Native *Irish* Man ever made) for how could the Boat fall astern by coming nearer the Cataract, she might indeed gain no Ground in Endeavouring to approach it, when its Current equalled her Way, but she could not fall astern and approach it at the same Time) and that it flowed 6 Feet as the Lieutenant says, these are no more than what may be observed in all Rivers; when you come to the End of the Flood Stream, the Water swells several Feet, tho' the Fresh Stream runs full against you; this may be seen every Tide of Flood at *London Bridge*, and continues for near Quarter Tide, till the Flood meets the ebbing Stream, and they come to an Horizontal Plain; it is visible the sudden Turning of the Tide or Fresh against him, can be ascribed to nothing but his getting nearer to the
Cataract,

Cataract, where it might run against him twice as fast as the Boat went a-head, tho' they had a good Breeze of Wind. *Parturiunt Montes.* After this Reasoning he exults greatly, and thinks he has prov'd his Point, but, as I before observ'd, how can this be and the Water be brackish there? Which he does not say was fresh by any of his Affidavits, but only fresher than below; his chief Witnesses saying only, it was barely brackish, tho' all I bring affirm it was salt. Now is it so at *London Bridge*, or in any fresh-water River at the End of the Flood; and yet in his Log he affirms the Flood did not go up so far. If it was then brackish or salt with a Tide of Flood, and the Current came from the Westward, must not that Saltness proceed from a Western Tide? So that all his Proof, of its being a fresh-water River, falls to the Ground, and I may return his Assistant *Parturiunt Montes.*

P. 88. he labours very hard still to make out the Water's being fresh at the upper End of *Wager Strait*; and to justify the Master, because he did not swear to it, insisting upon his written Answer to the Admiralty, that it was still fresher, the further they went up; putting his parole Answer again upon my Veracity, and thus would excuse his not swearing to it: But its being salt is fully proved by better Evidence than his cook'd-up Affidavits, who say it was potable, and but barely brackish, which is all Evasion. The Lieutenant, Capt. *Moor*, Surgeon, Clerk, *Gill*, &c. besides the Master, all affirm the Bottle taken up at the highest Place, near the rapid Current, was salt, and as salt as the other near *Deer Sound*; which they all agree was salt; yet he wou'd evade the Lieutenant's Answer, and pretend he meant it was all equally fresh.

P. 90. he endeavours to avoid the Blunder he put upon *Norton*, of seeing *Wager* River from *Whalebone* Point Southward of the West: He wou'd now insinuate, that *Norton* travell'd 15 Miles over Land to see it, without any Proof for it; and then would make him mistake 4 or 5 Points of the Compass, under pretence that the Lieutenant, in *Wager* River, mistook 7 Points; and then mentions his *Indian's* Land-Voyage, which, I said, was an Invention of his own; but which, he says, would have answered no Purpose, for he wou'd have taken care to give me no room to cavil with his Fiction.—Amighty ingenious Answer! When it is prov'd that great Part of his Answers are made up of Fictions or Falsties.

P. 91. he passes over a material Objection, to his not looking into the Openings, between *Whalebone* Point and *Churchil*, after he left *Churchil*, going to the *Welcome*; alledging his Instructions bore him out, which, I shew'd, only related to his passing *Cary's* Swan's Nest from *England*, but not from *Churchil*; in one Case, it was going out of the Way of the Discovery design'd; in the other, it was in his Way, and when he found Ice to Northward, did not delay the Voyage; and by his Instructions he was to have call'd Councils, and acted for the best of the Voyage, which he never did where he properly ought, but only where it might serve him to justify his Neglect, as passing *Cary's* Swan's Nest, outward bound, to avoid making a Tryal that Season: This was not worth his answering, tho' very material, saying he had already answer'd it.

He next justifies his not leaving *Savage* Cove, to go up higher with his Ship, to a fine Harbour, near *Deer* Sound, where there was no Ice, by saying the Passage to it was all clog'd with Ice,
(tho'

(tho' it was free, and all above) and he could not carry his Ship over Ice as he did his Boats: Is not this a poor, evasive Answer? Did he not bring his Ships up the River through the Ice in the Narrow, where the rapid Tide caus'd the Ice to be somewhat dangerous; and it was still freer of Ice, and less rapid, the higher he went; yet he could not go up higher, tho' he could choose going with the Tide, where the River enlarg'd, and the Tide was easy; and so got through the close Ice, which was jamm'd together in the Narrows below; and this he only answers by begging the Question, that it was going up a fresh-water River against an Ebb.

P. 92. he allows the Man, whom the Lieutenant would have him take away, was *John Butler*; but he obey'd the Admiralty's Orders in not taking him; and he does not know by what Authority the Lieutenant would have taken him: His Orders from them were not to disturb or molest their Ships or Sloops; what was that to taking a proper Linguist or Pilot; when it appears he was not so material to the Company? Since he was last Year in *England*, and since he could be spared to come Home in one of their own Ships, it was no Prejudice to them, if he had come Home on board the *Furnace*; and with a Sneer, he says, he did not want him, since he had so good an Interpreter as the Surgeon, who, such as he was, was threatned by him to be crop'd, if he endeavour'd to know their Language, or get any Information from these *Indians* who were on board him.

P. 93. he avoids answering to my Charge against him, about the Rapidity of the Tide in $63^{\circ} 20'$, by saying the Lieutenant allows in his Journal, *July* the 5th, that it ran but 2 Knots. He forgets that

that all Journals in the *Furnace* were Extracts of his own, as he had agreed with the Officers that his would serve, that they might all agree as it was the same Voyage; yet Capt. *Moor*, in the *Discovery*, who try'd the Tide there, allows it to run more than 2 or 3 Knots.

P. 94. he begins to justify himself from the general Charge of laying down false Charts, Straits, Currents, &c. and says, as to his Charts being true, I allow it in p. 70. of my Quarto Romance. Which I have already said, only relates to the Bay and Straits, and not to the new Discovery. He next says, as to his frozen Strait, he will prove it to be no Fiction: We shall find this Proof hereafter, but here he affirms it was 105 Fathoms deep at the Entrance, and charges me with Disingenuity, for beginning my Log, *August* 8th, instead of 12 at Night the 7th, when the Soundings were 105 Fathom. But were they not some Distance from his frozen Strait; standing toward it from *Repulse* Bay; and as they approach'd it, did it not grow shallower, even to 55? What Advantage to him that it was deeper at some Distance from his Strait, than when near it? Had I begun there, it would have rather made against him, and have shewn it to be no Strait capable to serve him. His Answer to the Charge about the *Indians* is not satisfactory, nor is *Guy's* Affidavit a sufficient Proof against very sufficient Evidence; and Capt. *Moor*, his Friend, informed me that he press'd him to bring them Home, as they wish'd for it, and expected it; and when he answered that it would be an Expence to him, he told him it should not, for he would take them with him to *Yorkshire*, and keep them there, without any Charge to him, until the Company's Ships returned, when they might be sent back; but this he would not comply with.

Guy

Guy, in his Affidavit about the *Indians*, swears too much; he swears they went voluntarily aboard the Boat, and seem'd highly pleased, contrary to all other Evidence. The Lieutenant, Capt. *Moor*, Surgeon and Clerk say, expressly, the contrary. *Wilson* says, and *Cooper* swears, that one of them was unwilling; *Towns* swears in the very Words of *Guy*, tho' one was taken the 30th of May 1743. and the other the 26th of September, so that the last Paragraph was a Copy of the former, or penn'd by the same Hand; which gives great cause of Suspicion against Capt. *Middleton*, as if these Affidavits were put into Form by him, or by some Person employed by him, which I shall here insert. See p. 143 of his Defence, and p. 32. of his Appendix, in his Answer.

A Paragraph in *Towns's* Affidavit, taken the 30th of May, 1743. before *Artb. Wroth*.

And this Deponent further maketh Oath, That the two Northern Indians, were so far from being forced into a leaky Boat against their Wills, that they went voluntarily into a good tight Boat, which this Deponent saw well caulk'd and put in order but two Days before; and seem'd highly pleased at their Departure, as well they might; for they had more Arms, Ammunition, and Goods given them, than they could have traded in seven Years.

THOMAS TOWNS.

The Paragraph in *Guy's* Affidavit, taken the 26th of Sept. 1743, before *J. Poulson*.

And this Deponent further maketh Oath, That the two Northern Indians were so far from being forced into a leaky Boat against their Will, that they went voluntarily into a good tight Boat, which this Deponent saw

saw well caulk'd two Days before, and seem'd highly pleased at their Departure, as well they might, for they had more Arms, Ammunition, and Goods given them, than they could have traded in seven Years.

RICHARD GUY.

Guy farther swears, That he was two Nights ashore on *Marble Island* with those *Indians*, and saw them work the Boat with Sails and Oars, and design'd to break up their Boat when they got to the Main, and make Sledges. Now I shall shew from the Journals, that he could not be two Nights ashore with these *Indians*, and see them manage the Boat with Sails and Oars; and if this be proved false, his whole Affidavit stands for nothing, and plainly shews 'twas calculated to serve the Captain's Ends of imposing upon him, and, by him, upon the Publick.

It appears by Log and Journals, that the Lieut. was ordered ashore with the two *Indians*, Aug. 13th at 3 in the Morning, that he returned the 14th at 2 a. m. with the *Indians*, having been two Hours only ashore; at 5 in the Morning, he sent the Boat again ashore, and with her the Tender's Boat, on board of which was Mr. Guy, he being Quarter-Master of the *Discovery*; but the *Indians* did not go ashore, by the Journals, and the Boat returned at 4 in the Afternoon; at 5, the same Day, the Boat went ashore again for Water without the *Indians*, and returned the 15th at 2 in the Morning; at 4 she was sent ashore again for the last Time, and the two Northern *Indians* with the small Boat; at 4 that Afternoon they weighed, and the Boat return'd at 7 at Night, and they then bore away for *England*.

How then, since this is the Fact, could Guy be ashore two Nights with the *Indians*, and see them
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manage the Boat with Sails and Oars? The first Boat went ashore the 13th at 3 in the Morning, and they sailed at 7 in the Evening the 15th for *England*; the *Indians* went only ashore the first Day, when they kill'd some Deer, and a white Bear, and did not go ashore again until 4 in the Morning the 15th, the Day they sail'd, and *Guy* in the Tender's Boat, went only ashore at 5 in the Morning the 14th. How then could he be two Nights ashore with them, and see them manage their Boat? Is not this a Demonstration that he swore to Things beyond his Knowledge, to serve some End? what End that was the Reader may judge. To prove these Facts, see the Captain's Log, and Lieutenant's Journal.

His other Evidence is Mr. *Isbam*, late Governour of *Churchil*, who, as a Friend to the Company, is a suspected Evidence, and would make the most for them and *Middleton* that he possibly could, to avoid any Management betwixt them appearing to their Prejudice: All he says about it is, One Northern *Indian* return'd, but could give no Account of the other, saying, he did not go ashore with him; by which I imagine he kill'd his Consort. He could give no Account of any River, &c. going directly in-land as soon as ashore.

Since this is all he could say, let us observe what Weight it has, or how much to be depended upon. He shews not any Probability that this was one of the *Indians* set ashore at *Marble Island*, from any thing here said; here is not a Circumstance to induce any to believe it was the same; he denies any other was put ashore; as to his killing his Friend, when he had more Goods than either knew what to do with, for what End would he kill his Friend, Relation and Countryman? was he not useful to assist him to carry his Goods, such a Quantity as they

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RICHARD GUY.

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had, and to defend him against the *Eskimaux*, who lived upon a long Tract of that Coast; is it not known that their Love to their own Tribe is intense, tho' they are sometimes cruel to their Enemies? Is not this then probably a cook'd up Account to save *Middleton's* Character, or some other Person, and not either of those who went with *Middleton*? and this poor, lame Letter is all he can pick up to justify himself. *

But without observing farther upon this Paragraph about the *Indians*, I shall remark farther upon *Guy's* glaring Affidavit, and observe whether he has not sworn to Things above and beyond his Knowledge, which he could not know but took upon trust, depending upon the Report of others, whether of Capt. *Middleton's*, or not, I leave to the Reader to judge.

He in one Place swears, that the Flood came from the Eastward, near the supposed frozen Strait? Now he was on board the *Discovery*, and none on board the *Discovery* try'd the Tide from the Time they left *Wager* River, until they got to *Marble* Island, having never spoke with any on board the *Furnace*, until they signed the Council said to be held at Cape *Frigid*, when they water'd at *Marble* Island; and then Capt. *Middleton* informed Capt. *Moor*, that it flow'd at Cape *Frigid* the 8th of *August*, at 11 at Night. He next swears, that he tried the Current at the low Beach, and it ran 3 or 4 Knots; this also he could not know, for no Tryal was made on board

* Since this Letter he has, in his *Forgery detected*, produced a second Letter from *Iskam*, wherein he has brought the second *Indian* to life, and without any farther Proof has brought them both last Summer down to *Churchil*.—How inconsistent are these Proofs when calculated to serve a particular Purpose!

board the *Discovery*, but only on board the *Furnace*. He next swears to Capt. *Middleton's* Generosity, that upon seeing Cape *Hope* he was overjoy'd, in hopes of a Passage, and order'd both Ships Companies Strong-Beer to drink; this he could not know, there having been no Message or Intercourse between the two Ships; and upon Capt. *Moor's* reading his Affidavit to him, and enquiring how he could swear to such Facts; he said, the Capt. had been kind to him in learning him some Rules of Navigation, and told him, when he read the Affidavit to him, he was only to swear to the best of his Knowledge. He also farther owned to Capt. *Moor*, that when he was farthest West, near the Ripling or Current beyond the West-Bluff, that what was upon the Starboard Side was all Islands, that when they went in between these Islands, and what they apprehended to be the Main to Larboard, the main Channel North of the Islands was as broad as at *Deer Sound*, and had a Communication with the Ripling they saw 3 Miles above where the Boat lay, and that from the Top of the Mountain they saw the Channel beyond the Ripling, which the Captain would have to be a great Water-Fall, which ran away S. W. the Channel was as wide as it was between *Deer Sound* and *Savage Sound*, which was from 8 to 10 Leagues; yet in his Affidavit he is made to swear, that the Islands were a Main-land, and that it was a Water-fall from an inland fresh-water Lake, and makes him reason like a Philosopher upon it. — So that I leave it to the Reader, whether this pompous Affidavit, when it is properly considered, is not entirely cook'd up to serve his Purpose, and then judge who cook'd it up so elegantly.

P. 95. in Answer to my Charge of his playing a double Game, he is at great pains to clear himself

of that Charge to the Company, and charges me, as he owns, with great Asperity, as a Man of neither Honour or Probity, in publishing his Letters against the Company: As to this Attack, I have already given very good Reasons for my publishing them in my own Defence, when he attack'd me by publishing mine; nor could it affect him now, after he had quitted their Service, unless he plaid a double Game, and, by being detected, had forfeited the Claim he had upon them for his Service in concealing the Passage: And therefore I shall say no more upon all the Asperity with which he would load my Character; but that if it appears upon the next Tryal, which he opposes with all his Might, that he has done Justice to the Publick, and that all the Evidence I have produced is false, then he, as well as the Publick, may have reason to blame me, even though my Intention was good; but if upon Trial it be found, that there is a good and easy Passage, and that he avoided it, and has plaid this double Game, as well as falsify'd Facts, then all the Odium will lie upon him, and my Character be sufficiently justified; and without going any farther into this Altercation here, but only henceforth answering his material Objections and Reasons about the Tides and Straits, I shall only say, that as I, and all my Evidence, are desirous and pressing to have the Facts brought to a fair Issue by another Trial, and they are desirous of venturing their Lives, as well as Characters, upon a second Trial, whilst he pushes all he can to prevent a second Attempt, the Publick may judge who is most afraid of having their dark Doings brought to light; or what Purpose it would serve if I brib'd and corrupted Evidence to give a false Account, to have all my corrupt Proceedings brought to light by the next Voyage.

I shall therefore pass over all that he has advanc'd about my corrupting his People, and come to the Point which is material, and which he has labour'd with all the Force and Knowledge that he and his Friend could inforce, and that is, in relation to his Tides and Currents; but as in *p. 105.* he thinks he has gain'd a Point against me, by my having justly enter'd what I found in the great Log, or Wasse-book, as he calls it; because in the last Paragraph but one it is enter'd— lay to, try'd the Tide, it came from the Eastward 3 Knots, as it is also enter'd in his own Log. This Observation was made at 8 at Night, when no doubt the Captain made the Trial, consequently the Entry was made, he being upon Deck; so that, as in all other Instances of the Tides, it was set down by the Captain's Direction, and consequently, if he intended to impose his Flood Tide, as coming from the Eastward, upon the Publick, which is what is in Dispute betwixt us; he took care, at all times, to enter the Tides and Currents to answer his Purpose, and therefore the Entry in the great Log must be conformable to the rest; and it appears plainly, that his Officers either depended upon his Judgment in the Entry of the Currents and Tides, or complied with him, that they might not seem to oppose him; it also appears that a West Moon made High-water there, and it being about Quarter Moon the 12th, it flow'd to about 12, and if it flow'd half Tide, the Current of Ebb would run above two Hours, so that it was probably the Ebb Current run at that time; for it is known that the Ebb Current runs in the Offing, when it flows upon the Shore; so that this Entry concludes nothing in his Favour.

In next Paragraph, he says, I act unfairly by putting down what he mentions from *Kelsy*, that a W. S. W. Moon made High-water at *Whale Cove*, and takes no Notice of what he mentions in 63°. near

near *Brook Cobham*, that the Tide came from the N. E. I think I have not acted disingenuously in that; what I wanted to prove from *Kelly's*, as well as his own Knowledge, was that a W. S. W. Moon made High-Water at *Whale Cove*, and as he allows that a West Moon made High-water at *Brook Cobham*, and *Wager River*, that therefore the Flood could not come from *Cape Frigid*, and so down the *Welcome* to *Whale Cove*; the Tide being earlier there, than in *Wager River*, and his new Strait; so that this being a known and allowed Fact, *Kelly's* Flood from the N. E. could not be true; in the first Case, repeated Experiments, in many Voyages, had proved it; in the other, *Kelly* made only cursory Observations at Sea, and so he might mistake, or do it designedly, as he was in the Company's Secret. — He farther says, from *Scroggs*, that being set on the East Coast, the Tide came from the Northward, and not from the West, as I alledge: this could not be so; he owns from his Frozen Strait to *Whalebone Point* and *Brook Cobham*, the Course is S. W. so that his N. E. Tide could never force *Scroggs* upon the East Coast, it would only drive him towards *Brook Cobham*, the way he alledges the Flood runs, but if the Flood come thro' broken Lands from the Westward, it would naturally drive him to the Eastward or N. E.

At last I have got to p. 106, which is the only Part material to the Discovery, except his Attempt to make *Wager* a River instead of a Strait, this being the Place which he has reserved to prove his Frozen Strait, and Tide of Flood coming through it from N. E. and herein he has collected all his Force and Knowledge of Tides, which his Friend and he have pompously set forth, wherein he is to shew my Ignorance of the Tides. Upon his superior Knowledge as well as his Integrity about the Facts, depends

depends the whole Affair of the Passage; for if his Account of the Tides here, and Frozen Strait thro' which they pass, be true, then my great Dependance upon a Passage from those Tides is at an End; and my Ignorance of Tides, &c. must be exposed, and all I have built upon that Foundation, perish with it. He is therefore in the right to work up the Imagination of the Reader to the Heighth, to admire his Knowledge of the Tides, and to depend upon his Judgment and Veracity, to corroborate such Evidence as he has brought in aid of it; as this is really what he would have to be *Experimentum crucis*, I shall join Issue with him, and if I don't shew the Account of his large Frozen Strait false, and his Tide of Flood coming from it, from N. E. and his Knowledge of the Theory of the Tides low and superficial, and his Application of it, to his Tides, contrary to Fact and Reason, then I shall give up the Cause, and own his superior Knowledge, Judgment and Integrity, and own my own Weakness in opposing a Man of such superior Knowledge in his own Trade; and since the whole depends upon this Point, I leave the Issue to the Judgment of the impartial Reader, who shall give himself the Trouble to examine into the Nature of Tides and Currents, and the Places referred to in this Debate.

He ushers this in, with saying, I have mentioned his Tides in no less than fifteen Places, and therefore he reserves all for this general Reply, wherein he will make it evident, I have wrote upon a Subject I don't understand, referring to his Quotations upon my Remarks, to shew my Disingenuity and Ignorance in relation to Tides, &c.

In p. 34. of my Answer, he says, I charge him, that his Frozen Strait and Tide was false, and calculated to impose upon the Publick, and there I insinuated

infinuated from *Fox*, that the Tide was spent at *Cary's Swan's Nest*; he says in answer to this, that *Fox* says, his Men were not to be depended upon, (tho' they staid a whole Tide to prove it) but upon his Return near *Sea-horse Point*, he sat up a whole Night, which Place, was not far from the Meridian of *Cary's Swan's Nest*, and found it flow'd there 23 Feet; here he misapply's *Fox's* Observation of his not depending upon his Men in trying the Tide, tho' they staid a whole Tide to prove it. He would have the Publick believe, that he says this when he tried the Tide at *Cary's Swan's Nest*, but this Remark was made when he tried the Tide at *Brook Cobham*, where he imagined they had not made a right Return of the Tide; the Tryal made at *Cary's Swan's Nest*, was whilst they lay at Anchor where they staid two Tides, and he had no doubt of the Tide there. — He farther says, that *Sea-horse Point*, where it flowed 23 Feet was near the Meridian of *Cary's Swan's Nest*, yet it was a great deal to the Northward in the direct Course of the Tide of *Hudson's Strait*, and in the Indraught of a Bay to the Southward of it, which he allows, by saying, for any thing he knew, there might have been a Passage through there to the *Welcome*, which is now contradicted by *Middleton*, the Coast opposite to it being a uniform low chinty Coast. Now all who consider the Tides, know, that in all Bays, or Indraughts opposed to the Course of the Tide, as in *Bristol Channel*, near the *Soam* in *Picardy*, &c. that there the Tide rises to a great Heighth, and this is parallel Instance; but as *Cary's Swan's Nest* was not in the direct Course, but where the Tide was expanded upon entring the Bay, there the Tide was spent.

But if he had any Doubt of its being true, was it not his Duty to have try'd the Tide there? Both going out and in his Return he pass'd near it;

it; in going out he call'd his first Council near it, yet would not stop to try the Tide; in his Return; he pretended he could not fetch it, tho' he might, having good Weather, but would not, lest the Truth might appear against him; and Capt. *James*, who sail'd North of *Cape Comfort*, near his pretended Strait, found it there shallow Water, small Tides, and much dirty Ice, and this to Northward of *Sea-Horse Point*; so that he can build nothing upon this Quotation, to shew that the Tides by *Cary's Swan's Nest* could raise such high Tides at the *Welcome, Wager River, &c.* and therefore, without labouring his frozen Strait, must allow those great Tides to come from a Western Ocean, since they did not come from *Hudson's Strait*.

From this he comes to the main Point of his retracting, which he owns he said by a Mistake, that it was Low Water instead of High Water; and this he would prove was only a Mistake, by shewing that by the Council sign'd the 8th of *August*, it was agreed that a W. by S. Moon made High-water, which, that Morning, was between 7 and 8 o'Clock. He says, from this Proof, it shews that I would catch at Straws; and even for that poor Mistake gave my Friend the honourable Name of a Spy: He then answers, as to the Way he spent his Time, from half an Hour after 4, to 8 or 9 o'Clock, when he returned on board. But to make it consistent, and get back to the Shore, after travelling near 30 Miles, from 11 to half an Hour after 4, he says that they walk'd, or rather ran, from Hill to Hill, for the first two Hours; we can easily judge how a Scaman at his Years, not used to walking much in Boots, could run near 2 Hours up and down steep Hills, but this is to make out his going so far in so little Time; but to make it more probable, he now retracts the Distance set down, and says, they could only guess at

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the Distance, but were certain of the Time by a good Watch he had, which no body else had who was ashore : This, so material a Point, must be taken upon his Veracity alone, the Clerk affirming it was 7 when he returned. He says, he then asked whether it was ebbing or flowing, and did not ask before it was Low-water, as the Clerk alledges, which way the Flood ran, and make that Blunder. Since the Boatmen had been ashore about 8 Hours, they were there a Part of two Tides, and he might very properly ask how the Flood ran. The Men telling him that the Tide had flow'd 4 Feet, is nothing to his Purpose, for that depends upon the Time he got to the Shore ; as to his way of spending his Time in the Interim, it may be plausible, but yet not true ; and concludes nothing, but that he says, it was so, without farther Proof, and therefore is not to be answered, but by denying the Facts which he asserts, upon the Veracity of the Clerk ; I therefore pass it over, and come to his material Proof about the Tides, for the Lieutenant's further Answer to Query 11th. about the Ships driving to N. E. before 11 that Morning, which he would alledge was by the Ebb, depends upon the Time of High-water, which is now to be ascertained, and which I shall make appear was then the Current of Flood. I think Capt. *Moor's* Veracity in this Case is not to be doubted, as he was neither Friend or Relation of mine, nor even an Acquaintance, having never been in his Company, until after he had answered the Queries. He was a Friend and Relation of Capt. *Middleton's*, bred up under him, and if he could have given any true Testimony in Favour of the Capt. he would have done it ; but as he could not do it, without doing Injustice to the Publick, to Truth, and to his own Character, he avoided appearing against him, and kept out of the way in the Country, when the other Officers answered

swered the Queries against his Friend before the Admiralty. The Captain afterwards wrote to him to the Country to answer the Queries in his Favour, shewing how favourably the Master had acted by him, but as he could not do it with Truth, he avoided it. This Silence of his, when I heard he was in Town, made me think him a proper Person to answer the several Queries I put to him, which has now made him incur the Captain's Displeasure, in this Answer; but I believe the Publick, and every impartial Reader will think he is a very proper Evidence to clear up this Point, and must be deem'd more impartial than the Captain, who writes to excuse himself, and endeavours to invalidate his Testimony, by alledging that I had corruptly gained him over by promising him a Command, though I never, by Word or Writing, had any Communication with him, 'till after he had answered the Queries.

Now Capt. *Moor* affirms, that he knew nothing of the Council at Cape *Frigid*, until he came to *Marble* Island, where the Capt. got him to sign the Council, and *Axx.* the Gunner, and *Hodgson* the Carpenter sign'd it there after him; that the Capt. there allow'd to him, that it was High-water the 8th. at Cape *Frigid*, at 11 at Night; and when he asked him, what was the Reason that kept back the *Discovery* on the 6th of *Aug.* at the low Beach, when the *Furnace* with her Topsails clewed up, after passing the low Beach Point, was obliged to lie by for her, tho' the *Discovery* fell astern with all her Sails out, in the Narrow before she made the low Beach Point; he said, he was held back by the Current, from three Quarters after 9, till three Quarters after 3 in the Afternoon; and told him it must have been the Ebb Current, from the Captain's own Account; that it flow'd till 11 two Days after

at Cape *Frigid*; that the Capt. then allowed, if so, it must be the Ebb which came from the N. E. and never afterwards mentioned the Dispute. This I take to be a material Proof against him, to which he can say nothing but deny the Fact? This will account how Councils were signed? When the Capt. had put down in Writing the Minutes he thought proper to be signed, then the Clerk drew them over fair, or put them into Form, and after he signed it, all others sign'd it of Course without contraverting his Judgment, and such who were not present sign'd it when they came to meet, as by this Instance of Capt. *Moor*, the Gunner and Carpenter; so that he had set down, that a W. by S. Moon made High-water at Cape *Frigid*, because it just answered his Tide at *Wager* River, which would then be a Point later, to make his Flood flow from thence; and tho' he own'd the contrary at *Marble* Island, and that it flow'd to 11, instead of 7 or 8, as he would now have it appear, which was at least 4 Points later near N. W. and drop'd the Fact in Dispute, yet the Minute in Council continued, and he would now make it a Proof of his Mistake about Low-water at Cape *Frigid*; this also confirms, that the Current before 11, that drove the Ship into his Frozen Strait, was the Flood and not the Ebb.— Thus it stands upon Capt. *Moor*'s Proof; I shall next take notice of his own Account, from his Log, Journal and Memory, for he owns it is not all mention'd in the Log, and therefore we must again take it upon his Word; for he [p. 110] says, tho' they try'd the Tides a hundred Times, 'tis possible he did not set them down once. Whether this be true or not I shan't determine, but shall examine his Tide by his own Log, and parole Account? — So, to prove his Tide, he takes it up from a Place where he could not be mistaken, having been three Weeks

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to make Observations, and that is *Wager-River*, where he could not mistake, that a West-Moon made High-Water: In this I shall follow him, and observe upon his Proof of his Tide.

Wednesday August 4th, at Six at Night, he was a-breast of the lowest Island, near the River's Mouth; the Tide had fallen a Foot, a Day and a half before Full-Moon; and as a West-Moon made High-Water there, it was High-Water about Five that Evening, at One, *A. M.* He alledges the Flood was try'd, and came from E. and E. by N. Now 'tis plain this he calls Flood was the Ebb Current, near Low-Water; for he try'd the Current again between Five and Six, when it was strong Flood, and had above four Feet to flow at least, when he could know it half a Mile from Shore; and it appears it flow'd till after Nine that Morning, near the Mid-Strait, which was 13 Leagues wide.

Friday the 6th, according to his own Account, betwixt Five and Six in the Morning (which he calls *Thursday 5th*, as he ends his Day at 12 at Noon) half a Mile from the Low-Beach, they had 25 Fathom, and a strong Tide of Flood from E. by N. by Compass in those Narrows; he could see it had 3 or 4 Feet to flow, and that it would be High-Water about seven o'Clock. I must here observe, that tho' he won't allow the Lieutenant, who went much nearer the Shore after Two that Day in the Boat, to know what it had ebb'd on Shore; yet here, at half a Mile's Distance, he could find it had 3 or 4 Feet to flow from the Ship, and fixes High-Water to 7 o'Clock. Now, as he allows it was a strong Tide of Flood near Six, it may be reasonably supposed, having near four Feet to flow, that it flowed longer: And as it is confirm'd that the *Discovery* was kept a-stern from Nine to Three in the Afternoon that Day, by a strong Tide from N. E. it is a strong

strong Présumption that the Tide flow'd till Nine; which confirms that it was High-Water at Cape *Frigid* the 8th, at 11 at Night, being two Days and a half later. But even by his own Account, that it flow'd that Morning till 7, it would then be an Hour later than at *Wager-River*, it being then Full-Moon, and flow'd at *Wager-River* at Six that Morning. Does not that prove that his Flood did not go from thence to *Wager-River*, but came the contrary Way?

He says, without Book, that he sent the Master in the Boat between Eight and Nine, to know if the Ebb was made to the Eastward, where he lost his Grappling by the Strength of the Ebb; and he made him try again, finding the Ship drive to Eastward. When they found it ran four Miles an Hour E. by N. by Compass, does not this shew that it still flow'd until after Nine? At which Time the Ebb began, and held the *Discovery* by the Nose from that Time till three Quarters after Three *P. M.*

This he confirms again, by shewing that he lay too between Twelve and One for the Tender, and try'd the Tide, and found it came from E. by S. the End of the Beach being S. S. E. from them four or five Miles. This Current, which he passes as a Flood, from his above Account, proves to be the Ebb.

At half an Hour after Two he sent the Lieutenant ashore, who, he says, gave him an Account it had flow'd two Feet, tho' he does not believe it is taken notice of in any body's Log-book or Journal but his own. Is not this a gross Imposition? His own Journal and the Lieutenant's says it had ebb'd 2 Feet, which he before alledg'd was a Mistake in the copying, because he says the Flood came from the Northward; whereas now it plainly appears it was ebb, and came from the Northward. At Three
he

he lay to and try'd it again, and still found it came from the Eastward. Nay, does not his own favourite Master say, in Answer to Q. 8. that the Lieutenant was sent ashore to know how much it had ebb'd. But this he will say, as below, it is my catching at Straws; and it was a Mistake of the Master's, or perhaps a Misprint, and so all Proofs are to be avoided.

Thus I think his Frozen Streight and Tide is prov'd to be the Reverse of what he endeavours to prove: And what he says afterwards about the Clerk's Mistake, and cavilling about the Lieutenant's being steer'd to the Low-Beach Point, is nothing to the Purpose, nor is it said that he was ashore there, tho' he row'd to the Point, as mentioned in indeterminate Terms. I need scarce observe his straining all that is said here to his own Purpose; for where they say they were like to be carried round the low Point to S. W. he says, they attest they were carried round it, and below would insinuate they were not within four Miles of it, when they said they saw by the Tide it had fallen 2 Fæet; yet it appears the Ship was not above four Miles from it by Journal, when the Boat went off. And having thus strain'd to make the whole a blundering Account, he says, If I knew any thing of Tides, or had the Use of my Reason, I would not have let such Blunders appear, and let my Witnesses in one Place contradict what they assert in another.

In Answer to this I shall only inform him, that I made up no Forms of Affidavits for my Witnesses to swear, or drew Papers for them to attest. I did not, to make an Appearance of a good Cause, select what made for me, and stifle the rest. I wanted only to have the Truth appear, out of the confused Account he had publish'd in his Vindication; and took from these Evidences, who appear'd to tell
what

what they knew of the Voyage, their Account in their own Words, without altering a Syllable, let it appear to be in favour of my Opinion, or not; and did not want to cook up their Answers to serve my Purpose; and therefore I think his Charge against me here makes nothing against my Integrity, or shews that I wanted to guild over or alter Facts to impose upon the Publick. Let the Reader look into the Affidavits of *Guy* and *Towns*, in those Paragraphs of each relating to the *Indians*, and see if these were not cook'd up by the same Hand, and p'tobably they may guess whose Hand that was.

Having finish'd this great Point of his frozen Straits, and Tide from thence, I shall now consider his grand Attack against me, about my Ignorance of the Theory of Tides in general, and the Application of that to particular Tides.

This he introduces thus; *P. 113.* " I must here quote Mr. *Dobbs* learn'd Paragraph, *p. 38.* as I design to be particular in my Answer, his Words are as follows ; "

After struggling very hard for his Tide at seven, and finding it wont do, he says, *What would it avail me if he granted it to me?* and so wants to raise Scruples, and make Difficulties about Tides in other Places. I say, It will prove a great deal, &c.—See the Paragraph.

Then he answers, " Mr. *Dobbs* in this Paragraph has taken great Pains to convince the World he is but a Smatterer with regard to the Tides. But as he has this Discovery so much at Heart for the Good of the Publick, and for that laudable Reason may be induced to undertake it himself, that I may throw in my Mite towards the procuring this great Advantage to my Country, I shall here endeavour to enlarge his Understanding."

Thus by his and his Assistant's great and superior Knowledge in this grand Theory of the Tides over my poor smattering Knowledge, he begins very smartly and wittily with a Sneer, to treat my laudable Design of finding a Passage, as a grand Joke, and my Understanding in it throughout, as of a Child's, by learning me to box the Compass, &c. But let not him that puts on the Armour boast like him that takes it off; and the impartial Reader shall be Judge between us, who applies the Theory of the Tides with most Reason and Truth, they or I.

He then, as if it was a great Discovery to me, says, that the natural Run of the Tide, free from Impediments, is 6 Hours, 12 Min. otherwise it would be High-water always at the same Place and Time; every Hour of Time differs 2 Minutes of Tide, that is to say, in 30 Hours of Time it differs one Hour of Tide, and makes it one Hour later in being High or Low-water; whence it is evident, that the Notion of a natural Tide's running 6 Hours is erroneous? — Who says it is otherwise? did I ever advance it. Because I say, that in running through *Hudson's* Strait it was 5 Points in flowing 140 Leagues, as by his Journal, or 130 as he calls it in his Defence, viz. from E. S. E. to S. by E. and yet he would allow it to be but one Point flowing from thence to *Albany*, 250 Leagues, which was not 48 Minutes in Time, tho' the other was 3 Hours, 48 Minutes; or if to be very correct, I must call it 3 Hours 52 Min. nearly; or is it from calling it 7 Points 12 Hours 48 Min. that he should alledge I allow but 6 Hours to a Tide, instead of 6 H. 12 M. having not here taken notice of the Moon's progressive Motion in her Orbit. I don't think there is any Witchcraft in knowing that the Moon governs the Tide by her Attraction, as she transits each Meridian; that as she in her periodical Course gains upon the Sun's Course 48 Min. each diurnal Revolution,

lution, that she must be of course 48 Min. later in passing our Meridian, and consequently the Tide be so much the later; and therefore I have gained no more than I knew before, by this great Communication of this Piece of his superior Knowledge to me.

His next Piece of superior Knowledge, which in his Goodness he is pleased to communicate, is, I own, beyond my Depth of Knowledge, in the Theory as well as experimental Knowledge of the Tides, which, if I don't shew to be contrary to Observations, Facts, and Reason, I shall submit to his superior Genius and Knowledge, and own my being a Smatterer in Tides, and as much a Child as he thinks me, and shall go to him to learn to box and quarter the Compass.—I shall therefore give this Piece of his Goodness and Learning in his own Words, at large, as here set down in *p. 114.* and farther explained in *p. 192.* of his Answer.—

“ Next I will inform him, that supposing a South
 “ Moon makes High-water at any two Places; for
 “ Example, at the *Nore* and *Pentland Firth*, (the
 “ Channel which parts *Scotland* from the Islands
 “ of *Orkney*) they being pretty near the same Me-
 “ ridian, for the *Nore* is but 4°. of Long. to the
 “ Eastward of *Dungsby-Head*, which makes one
 “ Side of the *Firth*; now on such a Supposition,
 “ I would, I say, inform that Gentleman, that a
 “ South Moon makes High-water on Full and
 “ Change Days in both Places, allowing only for
 “ the Time which the 4°. Longitude gives, viz.
 “ 16 Minutes; consequently it will be High-water
 “ at the *Nore* 16 Min. sooner than at *Pentland Firth*.
 “ To continue my Instructions, as I find he has
 “ made a Blunder of 16 Points of the Compass, I
 “ would ask Mr. *Dobbs*, what Moon made High-
 “ water 4 Days after the Full or Change, where
 “ it

“ it flows N. and S. for his Information in this
 “ Point, which he has evinced he cannot answer,
 “ by the above Error of 16 Points, I must tell
 “ him, that at any Number of Places, at, or under,
 “ the same Meridian, as often as the Moon comes to
 “ true South, or transits the Meridian, so often, at
 “ that Moment of Time, at all those Places, not
 “ only at the Full and Change of the Moon, but
 “ every Day between eternally, that is, I mean to
 “ the Dissolution of the World, according to hu-
 “ man Probability, it will be High-water.”——

This he lays down as his *Theorem* or *Postulate*, upon which he builds his great Knowledge in Tides, and is again refer'd to p. 192. where he puts upon me to prove my Position, where I said in my Letter, that if a West, or W. by N. Moon made High-water in $63^{\circ}.20'$. and an E. by S. made High-water at the Frozen Strait, that the Tide flow'd from it to the *Welcome*, where I laid it down as an Axiom, that if a S. Moon made High-water, a North Moon, the opposite Point does so too; here, he says, he does not allow that Postulate, for according to it, as the Distance between these two Places in $63^{\circ}.20'$. and $66^{\circ}.40'$. is about 280 Miles by the Rumb, it would be 16 Points, or 12 Hours, 24 Min. in Time difference in flowing, and the Capt. has already prov'd, that it is High-Water in both Places at the same Instant of Time, allowing 4 Minutes for every Degree of Longitude they differ, and at the Eastmost Place it is sooner High-water, by as many 4 Minutes as their Meridians differs Degrees, if a thousand Leagues asunder, provided it flows upon the same Point of the Compass.

This then is his great Mystery, and profound Knowledge of the Tides, that if a South Moon should make High-water upon any Meridian, all

the Tides upon that Meridian, or near it, to a thousand Leagues Distance, giving an Allowance of 4 Min. for every Degree difference of Longitude, it will be High-water at the same Time, and consequently all Tides upon the same Meridian must be the same, whether at any Part of that Meridian they should flow upon any other Point of the Compass; so that if it flow'd East, as well as the other South, then all the Tides upon that Meridian, tho' at the greatest Distance, giving the same Allowance of 4 Min. to a Degree, an East Moon will cause an East Tide all along that Meridian. This Absurdity he must run into from his Theory, or he must allow that the Tide may be 12 Hours, 24 Min. or 16 Points, in flowing from one Place to the other, which is what he wants to demonstrate to be false against what I have asserted; for if he means only from his Position, that if upon any two Places upon a Meridian, it should be High-water with a South Moon, it will be High-water for ever in these Places with a South Moon, or so upon any other Point, E. or S. E. &c. the Tides will continue the same for ever: That is saying nothing, for all know that whatever Moon makes a natural Tide, at any Place of the Globe, the same and opposite Moon makes the same; so that affirming that, is saying what all the World already knows.— And therefore to make out what he would prove, that a South Moon, upon the same Meridian, can't cause a progressive Tide, by a North Moon upon the same Meridian, but that Tide is raised by the Moon there, at the same Instant it was at the other; it must be from that Principle that all Tides must be South upon the same Meridian, if any are.

Now to convince my Reader of the contrary, I must here mention the Principles upon which Sir *Isaac Newton* has fram'd his Theory of Tides, upon which

which *Middleton* and his Friend would support this unaccountable Postulate of his Tides.

Sir *Isaac* having shewn the System of Nature to be supported by the great Laws of Attraction and Gravity, from thence has proved, that the several Stars, as well as our greater Luminaries, attract each other according to the Squares of their Distances, and Quantity of Matter in each; and the Sun and Moon, by reason of the Quantity of Matter in each, combined with their proportional Distances from this Globe, consequently their Attraction is vastly superior to that of the Stars, at such immense Distances; but the Moon being so very near us, tho' so very little in Comparison to the others, yet attracts this Globe with more Force than the Sun, and consequently influences and raises our Tides, which however are increased, or lessened, according as these two act with, or against each other, which causes our Spring and Neap-Tides. If then this whole Globe was covered with a Fluid, or Ocean, the Moon, in our diurnal Revolution, surrounding the whole Fluid in each Rotation, causes a strong Attraction, or Tide, every time she passes each Meridian, stronger than at any other Place of the Globe; and this forms the fluid Globe into an Ellipsis, so that there is a Tide at the same time in the opposite Meridians, or extream Parts of the Ellipsis.— This would hold universally upon such a Globe covered with a Fluid; and as the strongest Current is, where is the strongest Attraction, and that being always at half Tide, then the Height of the Tide would be 3 Hours after the Moon had pass'd the Meridian, and consequently a Southwest Moon in the Ocean makes High-water, when the Moon is 3 Hours pass'd the Meridian, and her attractive Power at that Place is lessened so much, as to cause a Stagnation for a little, and then the
Current

Current falls the other way to its Equilibrium ; and thus our diurnal and nocturnal Tides are caused, by the Moon's passing our own, or opposite Meridians.

This is the Theory of the Tides, upon which the Captain would build his Position, but as this would obtain in case the whole Globe was covered with a Fluid, yet with us it obtains only in our great Oceans, and even there meets with some Obstructions, if fill'd with many Islands, or according to the lying of the Coasts. However, in most Parts of our Ocean it pretty well agrees, that upon many Head-lands a Southwest Moon makes High-water ; but this in no Sort answers in Seas leading from the Ocean into which Tides flow, or where Seas are bounded by great Islands, which obstructs the regular Attraction and lessens it ; and therefore no Tides, or scarcely perceptible, are found in Inland Seas ; the *Caspian*, *Euxine* and *Baltick*, have none at all, and little or none is found in the *Mediterranean*, and in all Seas communicating with the Ocean, round Islands, as the *Germanic* Sea, and *English* and *Irish* Channels coming from the Ocean, there the Tide is caused by Impulse from the great Ocean Tide ; and is progressive earlier or later, according to its Course and Distance from the Ocean ; so that a Southwest Moon does not make High-water in those Seas, Channels, or Straits, as in the Ocean ; but High-water is in different Places, according to its Course and Distance from the Ocean Tide, at all Positions of the Moon, when at North, N. E. East, S. E. &c.— This neither Capt. *Middleton* nor his Assistant will take upon them to deny ; as this varies the Case vastly from the Ocean Flood, which is at a Southwest Moon, and since all Tides, in Inlets and Straits, are caused by the progressive Impulse of the Ocean Tide, and propagated in Time, without being caused, as in the Ocean, when the

Moon transits the Meridian: How can he pretend to say, that a South Moon, which is his Instance, makes High-water in all Places of the same Meridian, in Straits and Inlets, at great Distances from the Ocean, which can only hold in an open Ocean, and so far may be true.— The Instance he gives of a South Moon making High-water at *Pentland Firth* and the *Nore*, is therefore absurd, and I shall prove, that it is the North Moon at *Pentland Firth*, that by its progressive Motion causes the South Flood at the *Nore*, even from his own Tide-Table, which he has published from *Greenville Collins*; by it, we find at 12, at full Moon, it is High-water at *Pentland Firth*, it is no matter whether I call this a North or a South Moon, and therefore here I shall call it a South Moon, and then make out that at the *Nore* to be North: At *Aberdeen* a S. W. by S. Moon makes High-water at 2 Hours 45 Min. at *Tinmouth* and *Sunderland*, a S. W. Moon at 3 o' Clock, at *Scarborough* W. S. W. at 4 Hours 30 Min. at *Spurne*, W. by S. at 5 Hours 15 Min. *Cromer* and *Blakeny*, N. W. at 9 Hours; *Lastiff*, N. N. W. at 10 Hours 30 Min. *Orfordness*, *Aldborough*, &c. N. by W. *Harwich*, *Bouy*, on the *Gunfleet*, N. at 12; the *Nore*, N. half E. or 12 Hours 15 Min. Here the Tide through the *English* Channel joins it, it having flow'd from the Chops of the Channel, where an E. N. E. Moon makes High-water to a South, when it comes to the South-Foreland.— Is not this a Demonstration that the Tide flows, by a progressive Motion, from *Pentland Firth* to the *Nore*, and also from the Chops of the Channel to the South-Foreland; and that it is not caused by the Attraction of a South Moon at the *Nore*, but by progression, from the Attraction of the Moon in the Ocean. As a farther Proof against him, he alleges, from his Principle, that the *Nore* being 4°. of Longitude Eastward of *Pentland Firth*, the
Tide

Tide there is 16 Minutes earlier, and therefore a S. half E. Moon should make High-water there; yet, by the Table, it is 15 Minutes later, and a S. half W. Moon makes High-water at the *Nore*, so that his own Tide-Table proves his Position wrong, and a gross Misapplication of his Theory of the Tides.

According to the same Method, I shall examine the Tides in Dispute in *Hudson's Bay*; if his Account be true, then an E. S. E. Moon makes High-water at *Resolution* Isle, the Entrance of *Hudson's Strait*; a S. by E. Moon at *Cape Diggs*, the Entrance into the Bay, 130, or 140 Leagues to Westward; and at *Albany*, in the Bottom of the Bay, a South Moon makes High-water, which is 250 Leagues from *Diggs* Isle, at the Entrance of the Bay, at which Place, he says, it flows at the same time, according to his Principles, not by a progressive Impulse, as through *Hudson's Strait*, and around *England*, but by the Attraction of the Moon, as in the Ocean, where at all Distances, upon the same Meridian, it is at the same time High-water; and here he says it is only 45 Min. or one Point difference, occasioned by *Cape Diggs* being more Easterly than *Albany*; whereas I say, it is occasioned by the progressive Motion of the Ocean Tide, from *Resolution* through the Straits, and so down the Bay, supposing no Passage from the Western Ocean; and that as it flows from the E. S. E. to S. by E. thro' the Strait to *Cape Diggs*, in 3 Hours 45 Min. so from 11 and a Quarter before Noon when it is High-water at *Cape Diggs*, that Impulse, or Tide, does not go from thence in 45 Min, to *Albany*, so as to be High-water at 12 that Noon, but that it flows South, some few Leagues Southward of *Cape Diggs*, perhaps in 61° . and thence going down the Bay, it flows along the Coast progressively S. S. W. S. W.

S. W. W. S. W. W. N. W. and so by 12 at Night, that progressive Tide makes High-water by a North Moon at *Albany*, in like manner as it does from *Pentland Firth* to the *Nore*, which runs about 200 Leagues in much the same Time. Now this is farther proved by shewing, upon his own Principles, that *Cape Diggs* not being 7° . more Easterly than *Albany*, according to him, there should be but 28 Min. instead of 45, which he says there is; and as *Nelson River*, where a S. E. and N. W. Moon makes High-water, is not above 15° . more Westerly than *Cape Diggs*, there a South half West Moon should, by his Principles, make High-water. Now if the Tide from our Ocean makes both Tides, at *Nelson* and *Albany*, (and 'tis plain the Moon can't raise a Tide in the Bay, more than in the *Baltick* or *Mediterranean*) then how could the South Moon in 45 Min. make High-water at *Albany*, and yet be so long as 9 Hours and three Quarters in making High-water at Port *Nelson*, where a N. W. Moon made High-water, or at *Churchil* 5 Hours 15 Min. where a W. S. W. Moon makes High-water, each of these Places being nearer *Cape Diggs* than *Albany*.

This is also an Answer to what he challenges me to give a Solution to in p. 192. wherein, upon his alledging, in his Letter, that a W. or W. by N. Moon made High-water at 63° . 20. and a W. by S. or E. by N. which is the same, made High-water at his Frozen Strait, (which I then took for Fact) that as it was 16 Points in flowing from his Frozen Strait, through which he would have had me believe that the Tide flowed to the *Welcome*; as I knew the Current could not be instantaneous to the other Place, and the Moon raises no such Tide in an inland Sea, that it must have been 12 Hours 24 Min. or 16 Points, in flowing from one Place to the other. Now, according to his Theory, as it

is but about 7 Degrers of Longitude from Cape *Frigid* to his Frozen Strait, the Difference of Tide should be only 28 Min. not 2 thirds of a Point, so that his Tide should have flow'd down from thence near 100 Leagues in 28 Min.— and how would that account for his Tide at *Whale-cave* at W. S. W. which is 45 Min. earlier than his Tide at Cape *Frigid*, tho' it being about 10°. of Longitude farther West, it should, by his Axiom, be 40 Min. later ; So it is plain, that Reason and Facts are against his Theory of the Tides, and plainly shews how injudiciously he endeavoured to make use of Sir *Izaak Newton's* Theory of the Tides. And here I shall beg leave to refer to the Reader, whether he has shewn any superior Knowledge in the Tides, and that I am but a poor Smatterer in them, and be obliged to come to School to him to teach me to box and quarter the Compass.

What he observes afterwards about the Height of the Tide is not material, for I never made that as a Proof alone, for I know at Headlands near the Ocean, in some Places, it does not rise above 6 Feet, and at the Entrance of Rivers it rises sometimes to 4, 5, 6 or 7 Fathom ; as at *Chester* Bar, in *Bristol* River, near the *Soam* in *Picardy*, in the Bay of *Fundy*, Bay of *Bengal*, *Surat*, &c.— But this I affirm, that in all Straits entering into a Sea where the Tide ebbs and flows, there are high Tides occasioned by the great Current in and out, and in this Instance at the *Welcome*, high Tides there can only be accounted for by a Communication with the Western Ocean, since there is none by his Frozen Strait ; for since *Hudson's* Strait Tide is lost in the Bay, being but 6 Feet at *Cary's* Swan's Nest, and not above 4 Feet at the Bottom of the Bay, it is impossible so great a Tide can be raised at the *Welcome*, and adjoining Coast, without it came from another Ocean,—
other-

otherwise, why should there not be as great Tides at *Nelson* and *Albany*, as there, since it is more direct to the Tide from *Hudson's* Strait, than *Wager* River and the adjoining Strait.

Capt. *Middleton*, in p. 120. endeavours to contradict Capt. *Moor's* Evidence, That the Men who tasted the Water said it was not very salt (*Van So-
brick* and *Guy*) The Way he took then to get them to say, it was not very salt, was thus: After they had rowed some way off the Shore, he called to these Men to taste the Water and see if it was Salt, but before he gave them time to taste, and answer him, he dip'd his own Finger in the Water, and said it was fresh; upon this, they gave him no Answer, until he asked them a second Time, upon which they answer'd, it was not very Salt, and from this Trial and Answer he prevail'd upon them to swear, it was brackish and might be drank.

P. 122. he labours hard to prove, that Captain *Moor* had not answered correctly about the Breadth of that Opening betwixt Cape *Frigid* and the low Beach, which, he says, was but 3 Miles wide, and that it must be much wider from his bringing Cape *Hope* to bear N. N. W. Now Capt. *Moor* no where says, that from the Northermost Point of Cape *Frigid*, to the low Beach, was but 3 Miles. What he must be understood to have said was, that the Opening within, from the South of the Island Eastward of the Ships as far as he could see to the low Beach, appeared to him to be but 3 Miles wide. He also makes a great Matter of a Misprint, of the Frozen Strait's bearing S. W. by W. instead of S. E. by E. which is plain was miscopy'd or misprinted; but it is plain, from the great Log, that there were two Openings, or Straits, as he is pleased to call them; for on the 8th at 12, by it, Cape *Hope* bore N. by E. half E. 7 or 8 Leagues; low Beach, W. by S.

4 or 5 Leagues, then the largest Opening bore E. 2 Leagues. — At 4 Cape *Hope* bore N. half E. 8 Leagues, Low Beach S. W. half W. 7 or 8 Miles, the Middle Opening E. S. E. 3 Leagues; at 8, Cape *Hope* bore N. the Opening S. E. by E. 2 Leagues, Low Beach, W. S. W. 4 or 5 Leagues. Now by this, it is plain, there were two Openings at least, the Large Opening, and Middle Opening; the one bore E. North of Cape *Frigid*, the other, E. S. E. and S. E. by E. Southward of Cape *Frigid*; and this agrees with the Captain's Journal, which says, the Strait was full of large and small Islands, and stretch'd S. E. round to the South, and Westward. The Lieutenant's Journal has the same, viz. Many large and small Islands in the said Straits, almost full, in Length, 16 or 18 Leagues, it stretches S. E. round to South, and to the Westward, — This shews 'tis a Copy of the Captain's; but as this makes fully against the Captain's joining the Island of Cape *Frigid* to the low Beach, making the Strait to come round it to the Westward, the Captain has altered this in his Pocket, printed Log; instead of large and small Islands, he has put down long, small Islands; and instead of saying, it stretched S. E. round to the South, and to the Westward, he makes a full Stop after round to the South, and begins a new Sentence, which makes it Nonsense, viz. To the Westward we could see it, from Beginning to End, all full of Ice not yet broke up, quite full to both Shores, and to the small Islands; — So that it is inconsistent; for these Islands were E. and S. E. of him, and yet he saw all this to the Westward, in order to avoid saying, the Strait ran from S. E. to South, and to the Westward, which is enter'd in both Journals.

Page 124. and 125. the Captain is at great Pains to shew, from Capt. *Moor's* and the Lieutenant's Journals

Journals of the 10th and 11th of *August*, that they were near enough the Land to know that it was a Main-land; but the 9th Day, which was when they pass'd from Cape *Dobbs*, to Cape *Fullerton*, he passes slightly over in Capt. *Moor*'s Journal, yet allows he was 7 Leagues from Cape *Dobbs*; the 10th, they stood off and on near Cape *Fullerton*, and on the 11th. stood in upon the other Head-land at *Brook-Cobham*, when they saw the Whales.— But though they should stand into Head lands to 3 or 4 Leagues, is that to his Purpose? When they cross'd the great Bays, between the several Head-lands, at 6, 7, and 8 Leagues Distance, as to the Lieutenant's Journal, is it not an Abstract of the Captain's, which may be seen if compared, and therefore his, and *Wilson*'s, are of no Weight: These therefore can have no Weight against the Testimony of many of the best Credit aboard him, who agreed they could not discover whether it was a Main or Islands; and *Guy* himself, when taxed with his Affidavit by Capt. *Moor*, allow'd he could not know, whether it was the Main, or Islands. And Mr. *Gill*, who the Capt. expresses the best Opinion of, in Answer to a Letter I wrote to him upon it, says, upon their sailing from Cape *Frigid*, it being Night, towards *Brook-Cobham*, he could not see Land, but in the Day time they saw Land, yet they were not so close to it as to judge, whether it was a Main-land, or an Island, at least (he says) he could not. He in the same Letter told me, the two Bottles of Water he tasted were brackish, but can't tell whether they were as salt as where the Ship lay, having never tasted the Water there.— So that in this, as in all his other Defence, his Proof fails him.

P. 128. Capt. *Middleton* labours very hard to prove the anonymous Letter was the Effect of Bribery; and in p. 130. he says, that it is reasonable
to

to suppose, they (meaning *Wigate* and *Thompson*) regularly kept Minutes of all Transactions, &c. and therefore makes a great Handle of their 3 Months Silence, as he ought, for it was more than he could expect; but their Silence was occasioned by waiting until they knew how he represented the Discovery in his Journal and Chart, and, at last, finding he was representing his Rivers, Tides and Straits quite contrary to Truth, they then thinking it a Crime to have the Publick so grossly imposed upon; and thinking they had not Weight enough to impeach him before the Lords of the Admiralty, as they believed I had the Truth of the Discovery much at Heart, they communicated their Thoughts of his Conduct to me, believing I would support them in bringing it to a Hearing; and therefore Capt. *Middleton* had Reason to expect this Attack from them. For Capt. *Moor* affirms, that both Mr. *Lendrick* and he inform'd Capt. *Middleton*, in *Wager* River, how there was a Murmuring on board the Ships, that the Discovery was neglected, for it was the Opinion of several, that there was a Passage to the Westward into an Ocean; that it was not a River that the Ships were in, but properly *Wager* Straits. They both likewise assured him, that the Lieutenant, Surgeon and Clerk held Councils almost every Night; how they kept all Transactions, and declared, that they would have a fair Hearing before the Lords of the Admiralty, as soon as they got to *England*.— After several Arguments with Capt. *Middleton*, Capt. *Moor* desired that he would satisfy these Gentlemen so much as to let them have a Boat to go up the River again, and offered his Service to go with them, as there was no Hopes of getting the Ships into the *Welcome* for some Days, the Ice being so thick below the Islands; Capt. *Middleton* told him, he would neither humour him nor them so much,

for he valued none of them. Mr. *Lendrick* and Capt. *Moor* went on board with him, but no sooner he got on board, but he began to threaten the Lieutenant and Clerk, and told the Surgeon, that he would cut off his Ears if ever he heard him mention the Discovery in any Shape.

The only Charge against me left unanswer'd, is p. 186. the Log-book, which, as I have published it, he says, is as disingenuous a Piece as ever was palm'd upon the Publick;—and only for this Reason, because I set down the Latitudes from his Journal upon the Margin, which were not mentioned in the Log-book. It is plain what I published was not the Log, but an Extract from it, for I only took the Observations opposite to the Hours in each Day, I did not take the Log-book in Columns, with the Winds, &c. but I affirm, that all the Observations were taken, that were in that Log, exactly; and adding the Latitude from his Log, or Journal, only shewed where the Ship was, when those Observations were enter'd; and if any Figures were altered or inserted, as he says, from 3 to 4, into 7 or 8, it was not so when I took the Extract, and 'tis as probable he did it when he took it from the Admiralty, where I left it with Mr. *Cokburne*, immediately after I had taken out the Extract I published from it; therefore that Point stands as it did, which of us is the Man of Veracity, which Time will shew.

What follows from p. 126. to 135. the End of his Defence, as it is only entering into a Scolding-match, and depends upon his Veracity and Integrity, and mine, with which the Publick is no farther concerned than as it tends to make out or conceal a Passage which, if found, would be of great Benefit to the Publick, I shall pass it over, with all the Charges against me of Bribery and Corruption
to

to gain over his Officers, and contriving by my Agents, the anonymous Letter to myself, to lay a Foundation to accuse him falsely.— To this grand Charge I shall only say, what could I gain by such an unjust Attack, I must be much madder than he says I am, to endeavour to send out other Ships to make the Discovery, if, upon their Return, they should confirm that there was no Passage, and that all the Captain has said in his Defence is Truth, since he seems to be so fully convinced that I attack him falsely only to ruin his Character, without any Benefit to myself or the Publick, why does he not joyn issue with me, and press that proper Persons may be sent, in order to prove him an honest Man; but on the Contrary, if he does all he can to prevent a new Attempt, whilst these Gentlemen, who are Evidences against him, are willing to go the Voyage, and, at the Risque of their Lives, to make out the Discovery, and shew that they are Men of Veracity and Honour, and have attacked his Character not out of any private Pique, but upon account of what they owe to publick Justice, then the Reader may easily judge, who has acted most corruptly, I who push to have the Truth known, or He who makes use of all his Art to prevent its coming to Light.

A N
A N S W E R
T O

Forgery Detected.



APT. *Middleton* having published an extraordinary Pamphlet, since my having prepared the foregoing Reply to his Answer on my Remarks upon his Defence, called **FORGERY DETECTED**, dedicated to me, which tho' not wrote by him, is adopted by him, by his putting his Name to it ; wherein he insinuates that I am guilty of Forgery, in publishing a Letter and Draught from *George Axx*, late Gunner of the *Furnace*, of Capt. *Middleton's* Frozen Straits at *Cape Frigid*, which Letter and Draught he has got *Axx* to deny, not only by his Attestation, but by a subsequent Affidavit, that he never wrote such a Letter, or made, or sent such a Draught to *Wygate*, or to me, or to any Lord of the Admiralty, or to any Person whatsoever. I should despise so despicable an Attempt, if it were only personal to me ; yet as it has a further Tendency, easily to be observed, I think it not only incumbent upon me to answer so extraordinary a

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Charge,

Charge, but also to shew that there is just Cause to suspect, that some under-hand Practice hath been made use of to procure so glaring an Affidavit and Attestation made against undeniable Facts.

As the Letter and Draught, in his Pamphlet of *Forgery Detected*, is according to the Original I had from *Axx*, which I formerly published, I refer to it; and shall, without farther Preface, acquaint the Reader, what Cautions I took to prevent my being imposed upon, in Relation to the Account and Draught of this contested Frozen Strait.

Upon my entering into the Scrutiny of Captain *Middleton's* Conduct upon the Voyage, I thought it my Duty to get all the Evidence and Light I could, and as I wanted to be convinced of the Truth or Falshood of the great Frozen Strait he had laid down in his Chart, to bring in his Eastern Tide and Whales, I was not content with what the Clerk, Mr. *Wygate*, and Mr. *Thompson* inform'd me, tho' *Wygate* was ashore with him, and knew as much of it as the Captain, but I desired to know what other Persons were ashore with him at his Frozen Strait; and finding that the Carpenter and Gunner *G. Axx* were ashore, and the Carpenter was gone abroad, I enquired where the Gunner was, and found he was aboard the *Aldborough* at *Leverpool*; I therefore desired the Clerk, Mr. *Wygate*, to write to him, without taking notice of any Intention of enquiring into the Captain's Conduct, to know what he had observed when ashore at Cape *Frigid*, about the Frozen Strait, and to know whether it was an Island, or not, that they were upon; upon this, *Wygate* wrote to *Axx*, and told him, he was preparing a Chart of the new-discovered Places they had been at, and desired him, as *Axx* was farther than either the Captain or he had been, that he would send him a Draught, as well as he could, of the Strait, and

let him know whether it was an Island, or joined to the Low Beach; and when he (*Wygate*) published his Chart he would send him one. Upon this, *Axx* sends up the above-mentioned Letter and Draught, directed on the Out-side, to Mr. *Thompson* in *Shoreditch*, and within, at the Top, to Mr. *Wygate*, which he immediately brought to me. Upon this, I waited upon Mr. *Cokburne*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and told him, I had got a Draught from the Gunner of the *Aldborough*, who had been with Captain *Middleton*, which made the Frozen Strait quite different from the Captain's Draught; and as the finding out this Truth would be a material Proof in the Charge against the Captain, who was then charged by me with Misconduct before the Admiralty, I could wish that he would know the Truth of this Draught of *Axx*'s, as from himself, by writing to some of the Officers aboard the *Aldborough*, to know if there was such a Man there, and to send him up an Account from *Axx*, what he observed when ashore at Cape *Frigid*, and a Draught of the Place, or Strait, he was at. Some Time after, Mr. *Cokburne* inform'd me he had wrote to the Purser and had got an Answer, and a Draught from *Axx*, sent to him by the Purser of the *Aldborough*; upon which, I carried the Draught I had to him, and compared it with his, and found them to agree very exactly; so that I very providentially took all the prudent Steps I could to prevent my being imposed upon by any Forgery; tho' I little thought, at that Time, that I should be charged with forging that Letter, or Draught.

Thus things stood until I heard that Capt. *Middleton* was publishing his Pamphlet, wherein I was charg'd with forging this Letter and Draught; and recollecting the Steps I had taken in that Affair, I first took care to find out the original Letter and

Draught *Axx* sent to *Wygate*, which I had luckily kept safe, and then apply'd to Mr. *Cokburne* to justify me in the Account I had given, that *Axx* had also sent a Duplicate to one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and desired him to look out for the Letter and *Axx*'s Draught enclosed to him by Mr. *Moncrief* the Purser; but as he had not then found either, he sent me the under-written Letter, and also one inclosed to him from Mr. *Moncrief*, viz.

SIR,

I AM sorry I can't answer your Desire so fully as you may expect, having mislaid the Letters, and also the Draught, which I received from Mr. *Moncrief* the Purser of the *Aldborough*.

Upon some of the Officers of the *Furnace* being examined, before the Admiralty, relating to their Voyage under Capt. *Middleton*'s Command, I observed they named one *Axx*, who had been Gunner of the *Furnace*, and was then Gunner of the *Aldborough*, at that Time sitting out at *Liverpool*; I wrote a private Letter to the Purser of the *Aldborough*, with whom I was very well acquainted, desiring him to take an Opportunity of talking with the Gunner about that Voyage, and particularly upon some Points relating to Facts, about which I found Capt. *Middleton* and his Officers seem'd to differ. This I purely did to satisfy my Curiosity, and to learn what I could from a Man, who (from the Distance he was at) I believed might not be appriz'd of there having been so different Accounts given of some Particulars of that Voyage. I received, soon after, a Return from Mr. *Moncrief*, with the Gunner's Answer

to the several Particulars I had mentioned, and telling me, that the Gunner Axx had promised to give a Sketch of the Place where he had been ashore, which would better explain what he had said; accordingly, in some Days, I had a second Letter from Mr. Moncrief, inclosing a sort of a Draught to which the Gunner referr'd. I think this was in April or May, 1743.

Many of the Particulars of this whole Affair are now quite out of my Head; but I remember that some Days after my receiving the Draught, I saw you, and we compared a Draught, you told me Axx had sent to one of his Shipmates in the Furnace, with the one I had got, and we thought they exactly agreed, as if the one had been copied from the other: If I can find the one I had, upon sorting of my Papers and Letters, which I must do before I leave this Office, you shall have it.

I am Sir,

your most obedient

humble Servant

JOHN COKBURNE.

Admiralty Office, 20th
December, 1744.

Mr. Moncrief is in Town attending the making up his Purser's Accounts for the Harwich, of which he is now Purser, I shall write to know from him, what he recollects of the above Story of his Conversation with Axx the Gunner, and
of

of the Draught or Sketch he sent to me. If you enquire into his Character, I believe you'll be fully satisfied that he'll say nothing but what may be depended upon. What is above is all occurs to me, or that I can positively charge my Memory with at present.

ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq;

Here follows Mr. Moncrief's Letter.

Towerhill, 21st Dec. 1744.

S I R,

IN Answer to yours of Yesterday's Date, concerning a Draught which I received from George Axx, Gunner of the Aldborough, and which I sent you up from Liverpool in the Month of April 1743. I am positive as to the Thing. I remember I first sent you his Answer to certain Questions which you desired me to propose to him relating to his Opinion about a North-west Passage, at a Place where he went ashore to make his Observations.

That you might comprehend his Meaning more distinctly, I desired him to draw a Sketch of the Places he described, with short Remarks on what he had seen.

When he gave me his Draught (which indeed was no more than a rough Sketch, for he pretends to no Skill in drawing) he told me that he had sent just such another some time before to a Gentleman

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(III)

*in London, who I think he said had been Captain's
Clerk in the Furnace. I am,*

S I R,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN MONCREIF.

To the honourable John Cokburne, Esq;

Now, I think, from these authentick Proofs of the Falsity of *Axx's* Affidavit, I have given the Captain the Clew he so much desir'd to extricate himself out of the Labyrinth he had been at so great Pains to draw himself into, and have finish'd the Task he imposed upon me of cleansing this *Augean* Stable without much *Herculean* Labour, having had Truth on my Side. Let him come off from this glaring Attack with as much Honour if he can; for now it is my Turn to examine into the Captain's Conduct in procuring such an Attestation and Affidavit, so contrary to Truth as this I'm persuaded appears to every impartial Reader, who can't doubt Mr. *Cokburne's* or Mr. *Moncrief's* Veracity, they having nothing in view but to declare the Truth, being quite disinterested in this Debate.

I believe I shall be justified in saying, that no Person will believe that the Gunner, *Axx*, should make an Attestation, and afterwards so flagrant an Affidavit against Truth, when he knew there was such Evidence against him, wantonly, and without some Inducement; and therefore there is strong Presumptions that he must be tampered with in some Shape, either by Promises of Friendship and Preferment, or by Threats: I shall therefore, to
form

form some Judgment upon it, observe upon the historical Part the Captain has afforded, to give some Light into this Affair, in the Pamphlet he has publish'd; and then leave it, with what other Lights I can produce, to the impartial Reader, whether the Captain, or some other Person, has not tamper'd with him to induce him to make an Affidavit so contrary to Truth.

He says, on the 2d of *November* 1744. he accidentally met Mr. *George Axx*, his late Gunner, and supposed Author of the aforesaid Letter and Draught, and tax'd him with having contradicted the Truth of what he had sign'd in Council upon the Voyage, all which *Axx* absolutely denied; and *Axx* came afterwards, the same Day, to his Lodgings, but missed of him, and therefore came next Day, the 3d, and gave, after seeing the printed Draught, the following Attestation.

GEorge Axx, late Gunner on board the *Furnace Sloop*, Capt. Middleton Commander, is ready and willing to make Oath, that he never sent this Letter, or any of the like Kind, to Mr. Wygate, or to any of the Lords of the Admiralty, neither did he send a Draught of the frozen Straits as is mentioned in Mr. Dobbs's Remarks upon Capt. Middleton's Defence; so that I apprehend, if their Lordships had such a Letter from Mr. Wygate, it must be of his own forging.

Nov. 3, 1744.

GEORGE AXX.

Witness

JOHN DEWILDE.

Now

Now I must here observe, that when Mr. *Wygate* wrote to Mr. *Axx* to let him have a Draught of what he observed when ashore at the frozen Strait ; as *Axx* was farther than the Captain and *Wygate* were, *Axx*, as appears by his Letter, did not know his telling the Truth would any way affect the Captain, not knowing that the Captain's Conduct was enquired into, and consequently had no Inducement to conceal the Truth, but had some Expectation from the Captain, as appears from his Letter, having so readily sign'd what the Captain would have him, in relation to his account of the frozen Strait at *Marble* Island, some Days after the pretended Council was held ; for he and the Carpenter sign'd it after Capt. *Moor*, and were not present when the Captain, Lieutenant and Master sign'd it, as Captain *Moor* affirms ; the two last, the Lieutenant and Master, not being ashore, consequently took it upon the Captain's Word, and those who were ashore with him, were not present at such Council as he pretends he held ; for in the Council held at *Cape Frigid*, as printed by him in his own Defence, he only mentions himself, Capt. *Moor*, the Lieutenant and Master present, and no mention of the Carpenter or *Axx*'s being present ; and yet it is certain that Captain *Moor* was not then present, since no Message nor Boat pass'd between the two Ships from the Time they left *Wager* River, until they watered at *Marble* Island, when he persuaded Capt. *Moor* to sign this pretended Council, supposed to be held at *Cape Frigid* ; and after he sign'd it, the Gunner and Carpenter were call'd down one after the other, and gave each of them a Dram, and desired them to sign it ; yet this famous Council *Axx* is to be frightened with, and tax'd with giving a false Account, because it differ'd from this Record, and probably he might be at the same Time rated for writing any

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thing

thing to the Prejudice of his Captain ; by this Means he seems to be at first frightened into a Denial of his writing any thing against his Captain, and then persisted he had not wrote such a Letter, or Draught, and afterwards hoping that his Letter and Draught might have been mislaid, and therefore not appear against him ; and that the Captain either might, or had promised him his Favour, to unsay what he had said, he prevailed upon him to make the above Attestation, thinking it would end so, and no Affidavit of it be required.

By the wording of the Attestation it plainly appears not to be his own, but drawn up for him, by the Captain or his Friend *Dewilde* ; for it begins with the third Person, and concludes in the first Person, and they inserted that he was willing to make Oath of what he signed at their Importunity. Whether any Threats or Promises were made by any Person at that time to him, to induce him to pin himself down by this Attestation, in order to get a future Affidavit from him, is to be left to the Judgment of the Reader, after considering the further Progress of this Affair.

Upon Capt. *Middleton's* producing this Attestation to his Friends, they told him this was not enough, he ought to have got *Axx's* Affidavit ; *Axx* thought himself now in the Captain's Favour, by having given his Attestation.— But now he is to be hunted out again to get his Affidavit ; he having gone out of Town, the Lords of the Admiralty are to be apply'd to for an Order to bring him to Town, which, tho' obtained, *Axx* kept still out of the way ; then his commanding Officer was wrote to, but still no News of him. Then the Captain sent to his House, and was told, he was gone on board ; the Lords Order went aboard, and the Return was, he was not to be

be found ; the Lords then said, if he (*Axx*) could be found, they would order him up to attend Capt. *Middleton*.

Thus above a Fortnight passed ; then the Captain goes to his Wife, who had a Letter from *Axx* acknowledging the Order, and that he would soon attend him : He then waited six Days longer, and hearing nothing from him, the Capt. applied again to the Admiralty for a peremptory Command for his coming to Town, which he procured ; but finding that had no Effect, some Days after, he desired his good Friend *Dewilde* to make an Affidavit of what had passed. Does it not from hence plainly appear, that from the 3d. of *Nov.* to the 26th. when *Dewilde* made his Affidavit, notwithstanding all the Summons's and peremptory Orders, that *Axx* skulk'd and kept out of the way, for fear of making a false Affidavit ? he thought he might get off for what he had already done, and it would rest there ; but Capt. *Middleton* finding that he avoided swearing, was resolv'd to make the most of it he could, and so writes his Book, and gets his Friend *Dewilde* to swear as far as he durst, but palliates it by swearing, that *Axx* said he never wrote to any Lord of the Admiralty, or to *Wygale*, or to any other Person whatever, with Relation to the Voyage, to the prejudice of the Captain.—'Tis plain *Axx* did not know what he wrote was to the Prejudice of the Captain, not knowing how the Captain had made his Draught, and therefore what *Dewilde* swears may be so far true, and *Axx* might then be willing to make Oath, that he did not write in prejudice of the Captain.

I must farther observe, that since Capt. *Middleton* says, he always suspected that the Letter and Draught from *Axx* was forg'd, how came he to act with so much Caution before *Dewilde*, as to advise *Axx* to be

be careful what he said, or signed, as it might ruin him if it was not the Truth; and *Dewilde* again repeats, in his Affidavit, that the Captain admonish'd the said *Axx*, several times, to be cautious in what he sign'd or swore; do these Cautions look as if he apprehended it from the Beginning to be a Forgery, or was it to take away the Suspicion of tampering with him when he met him before alone? which must naturally arise, when it appears that *Axx* was drawn in to sign an Attestation which was false, in Fact.— Is not this extream Caution like warding off a Blow before it is struck.

However, the last peremptory Command from the Admiralty having brought *Axx* to Town, rather than lose his Bread, he must go greater Lengths than he first intended; if he does not come up to his Attestation, he must appear to be a Rogue and be dismissed? He had attested he was willing to make Oath, now he must be kept to it, and so on the first of *December*, after keeping a Month out of the Way, he is drawn into his extraordinary Affidavit; whether any Threats or Promises, or both, were made use of to oblige him to do it, I shall leave the Reader to judge, when I shall farther inform him, that, within a very few Days after he made this Affidavit, a late Lord of the Admiralty recommended him to be made a Gunner in a larger Ship, which is a Promotion, and much more advantageous. I leave the Reader to judge by whose Procurement that Recommendation was made; but upon its being observed at the Board, that *Axx* was the Person who taxed me with Forgery, the Recommendation was drop'd, and he is since gone off to *South Carolina* in the *Aldborough*, and so no Opportunity can be had of tracing out this Mystery of Iniquity.— But I must farther observe, that I am credibly inform'd that the Captain had prepar'd, upon

upon this Affidavit's being made, a Letter of Attorney for *Axx* to sign, to give him a Power to sue me for the Forgery ; and Captain *Middleton* told one of my Friends, that he would enter an Action of 20,000*l.* Damages against me, for if it had not been for my Attack upon his Character, he might have had a King's Ship, and have taken Prizes to his Share of 20,000*l.* Value.

As this Attestation and Affidavit of *George Axx* was published with a View of invalidating his own, and also the Testimony of those who had given Evidence that the Frozen Strait was no such Strait, as either to produce so great a Tide, or to convey Whales under the Ice, and also of those who affirm'd, that the Tide flow'd towards this imaginary Strait, instead of coming from the South-Eastward through it: In order to invalidate this Evidence farther, he has produced another Letter and Affidavit from *John Hodgson* the Carpenter, who was ashore at this pretended Frozen Strait, with a Draught of it to confirm the Captain's Draught, this of *Hodgson's* seeming to coincide with that the Captain has published. Therefore, after enquiring into the Nature of this Affidavit, and observing whether this (as well as *Guy's* and *Axx's* Affidavits) be not dress'd up by another Hand than the Carpenter's, since the Captain observes in a Postscript, that the Person who drew it up made a Mistake in more than one Article ; if it appears that a material Paragraph of the Affidavit is false, notwithstanding the Captain's Amendment after it was sworn ; and that the Carpenter swore to a false Fact, notwithstanding he says he had his Journal by him, from whence he took his Draught ; I leave it to the Reader to judge, whether there is not as much Reason to believe this Draught made to serve the Captain's Turn, or made from the Captain's Draught, which
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he might have sent to misguide the Carpenter in making the Draught he swore to, as to believe the Carpenter was mistaken in a material Article, which, if he says true, must be taken from his Journal.

I therefore refer to his Letter and Affidavit, and shall only remark upon the false Paragraph in it, which if found to be false, there can be no Dependence upon the Truth of the other Articles in it, about the Tides, it being all wrote to answer a Purpose; but as the Captain says in his *N. B.* upon it, the Person who drew up the Affidavit was mistaken; does not this shew that the Carpenter did not draw up the Affidavit, but another was to do it for him; and he not apprehending the Way it should have been done, to answer the Purpose, mistook it, and so the Carpenter did not know whether it was right or wrong, but took it as it was dress'd up for him?

I shall not insist upon that Falsity of setting down South for North *America*, as it is no way material, and might be a Slip of the Pen; but surely since the Carpenter says he wrote and sent the Draught from a Copy attested by the Lieutenant, Master and Gunner, entered in his Journal taken at Cape *Frigid*, which he had then before him. [*See his Letter.*] He either had no Journal, or a false one, when he says, as well in his Letter as in his Affidavit, that after they had been ashore, and found Cape *Frigid* a joint Land to the low Beach; that on coming off the Land in a Boat near Sun-set, when it was almost High-water, which drove the Ship away to the Westward on the Flood, and was like to have hawl'd them into the Frozen Strait on the Ebb; that afterwards this Deponent went ashore, which was about Eleven of the Clock the next Morning, the Water being fallen 5 or 6 Feet, &c.—— Now this Paragraph is an absolute Falshood, for from the Time the Captain and Carpenter went on board, after they
try'd

try'd the Tide at Cape *Frigid*, no Boat went ashore, but they sailed away for *Brook Cobham* at Two the next Morning; so that the Carpenter swore this Paragraph from a false Journal, if from any, and why may not his Draught be also sworn from a false Draught? for if false in one Case, what Dependence of its being true in the other.— But the Capt. has endeavoured to mend this in his Remark, by saying it was a Mistake, in saying *next* Morning, for *the same* Morning, as appears in the Report the Deponent sign'd on board. Now it is notorious the Carpenter was not at the Board when the Report was signed, which is what he calls the Council held at Cape *Frigid*; for Capt. *Moor*, the Gunner and Carpenter did not sign it until they got to *Marble Island*. Besides the Captain himself allows they were not present, see N^o. XI. Page 111, in his Defence, where in the Council it is enter'd, Present, Capt. *Middleton*, *William Moor*, *John Rankin*, *Robert Wilson*, but no mention of Gunner, or Carpenter; but what would the Captain's Amendment here signify, if, instead of *next* Morning, he had put in, *the same* Morning? The Paragraph would then be Nonsense, and run thus; Coming off in the Boat about Sunset, afterwards we went ashore the same Morning, the Water being fallen 5 or 6 Feet.— So that all these hobling Amendments, with his *N.B.* won't make the Paragraph true.

Next Thing to get off this false Paragraph is, that it was the Person's Mistake who drew the Affidavit; neither can this be true, unless the same Person wrote the Letter to the Captain under *Hodgson's* Name, and sent the Draught; for the very same false Paragraph is wrote in *Hodgson's* Letter, and there he affirms, he had his Journal by him from whence he took his Draught, by his offering to have sent him a Copy of it, if he had time; so that the Copy of
the

the Letter and Affidavit must come from the same Hand, and was calculated to serve the Captain's Purpose, tho' being ignorant of some Facts, he could not keep up to his Instructions. Therefore after considering how *Axx* has been drawn in, or constrained, to make so notorious an Affidavit, to support an Attestation he had inconsiderately sign'd against Fact, after considering *Hodgson's* hobbling Affidavit and Letter false in Fact, tho' attempted to be mended by the Captain after it was sworn; after considering the notorious Affidavit of *John Guy*, cook'd up in such a Manner as hardly to be known by the Man who inconsiderately swore it, I leave it to the Reader to judge, whether the Capt. in this whole Controversy, has acted like a fair Adversary, with Design that Truth should be known, or has gone Lengths beyond any Man of Candour and Integrity, in defending himself by Subterfuges, Evasions and false Testimony.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

PAGE 89. line 31. instead of 7. read 17 Points.
Page 68. line 1st. instead of Cape Frigid, read
 Brook-Cobham.

This Letter was sent to me after the foregoing Sheets were printed off.

To ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq;

S I R,

THE ungenerous Treatment I have met with from Capt. *Middleton*, which he himself must be too sensible of to deny, leads me to say something in my own Vindication, which, as you are answering his late *Rhapsody of Forgery Detected*, I beg you would insert in yours.

The Captain has made some Remarks upon my Answers to the *Queries* sent to me by the Lords of the Admiralty. In the first, he is pleased to say, that I knew nothing of the Tides in *Hudson's Straits*, (*Reply*, p. 119.) in saying, that in the Entrance the Tide runs not above three Knots. He affirms, that when clear of Ice, the Tide runs above five Miles an Hour; for the Truth of which he appeals to every able Mariner who has made that Voyage. That he thinks himself an able one I don't doubt, therefore to his own Journals I appeal; but it is hard if after twice seven Years Experience in that Voyage (most of which Time I was with this *great Man*) I should know nothing of the Tides: Had I been with any one less experienced, one would have imagined the very Time would have been sufficient to have taught me that, unless we all were as he, in his frantic Visions of Knowledge, imagines us, a Parcel of stupid Logs, and he the only Man of common Sense. But if he will allow any to be able Mariners besides himself, sure the Masters that go the same Voyage for the *Hudson's Bay Company* (of which there are but four) may put in a Claim to this Title. Two of them I happened to meet with just after your *Re-*

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marks came out : I shew'd them the Queries that the Lords of the Admiralty had sent me, and my Answers, and desired their Opinions ; upon which they declared I had answered all the Queries that fell within their Knowledge very justly, and as much in Capt. *Middleton's* Favour as the Nature of the Thing would allow.

In his Remark upon my Answer to Query 7. he says, How do either of these Gentlemen know what Ice there was to hinder our searching Inlets or Openings ? I do know very well, and so does Captain *Middleton*, if his consummate Modesty would let him own it, that in the Month of *July* the Ice is drove from that Coast to the Eastward by the great Freshes and strong rapid Tides, which are supposed to come through the broken Lands, that have hitherto appeared to be only Islands. He knows likewise, that it was the first Day of *July* when we sailed from *Churchill-River* along the Coast, and met with no Ice till we got into the Lat. 63° , 20. N. Altho' we kept in such a fair Offing from the Land, that we might assure ourselves there was no Ice to prevent our searching Inlets : And this is further confirmed by the Company's Sloop, which goes annually from *Churchill* to *Whale-cove*, and takes it for a common Rule, to keep between the Ice and the Shore in her outward bound Passage ; and upon her Return she is always sure to find the Ice set far enough to the Eastward out of her Way, nay, even out of Sight of Land.

Capt. *Middleton* again says, “ Mr. *Moor*, in Answer to Query 11th, says, the Tide run seven “ Knots in *Wager-River*, for he hove the Log, “ and the Ship ran by it six Knots four Fathom, “ tho' at the same time she fell astern : If he does “ not mean that this was at the entering of *Wager-River*, he prevaricates, and does not answer the “ Query, which is, How many Knots did you find “ the

“ the Tide to run in *Wager-River*? If he answered the Question made to him, he has been guilty of a notorious and propensed Falſity, as the Log will ſhew that we had not Wind to run above three Knots, and that among Ice, which cauſed our traſverſing very much, and hindered heaving of the Log. The Tide flow'd at 12 that Night, the 13th of *July*, and he drove in and out three ſucceſſive Tides, being incloſed all the while in Ice; ſo that he had no Opportunity of trying the Tide in going into *Wager-River*. In going out the 4th of *Auguſt* we had but very little Wind, and moſt Part of that Time, when we got into the Narrows, where the ſtrongeſt Tide run, it was ſtark calm, and we were obliged to row and tow all that Ebb, until we had got three or four Leagues out of *Wager-River's* Mouth, and out of the ſtrong Tide into the *New Strait*. But farther, the Falſities contained in this Answer are maniſeſted by the *Pink* being ſo heavy a Sailor that ſhe could not run ſix Knots four Fathoms, even in a clear Sea, without a very ſtrong Gale of Wind, much leſs among Ice, when we were obliged to go with an eaſy Sail, ſeldom above three Knots, for fear the Ice ſhould ſtave our Ships.”

I aver, that I hove the Log in the Entrance of *Wager-River*, and the Ship run by it 6 Knots four Fathoms, tho' at the ſame Time ſhe fell aſtern by the Land. Capt. *Middleton* labours very hard to prove that the Tide could not run ſeven Knots: He ſays, his Log will ſhew that he had not Wind to run above three Knots. Allowing this to the *Furnace*, how can he tell what we had for the twenty Hours that we were out of Sight? He might have little Winds, nay, a ſtark Calm, and we freſh Gales, for we drove in and out three ſucceſſive Tides, and we were out of Sight of him; How then can he pretend to prove that we had not Wind to run above

three Knots, or that we were inclosed in Ice all the while? I allow that the Tide flow'd that Night pretty near 12 o'Clock? Had he quoted my Log instead of his own, it would not have done; for it is known that five Minutes Time is sufficient to heave the Log in. He again quotes Log and Journal for the 13th of *July* and the 4th of *August*, as if I had never acquainted him with the rapid Tide which I found going into *Wager-River*; yet he very well knows I did, and said he would try it at his coming out; for at his going in he could not, because he went in with the slack Tide, and at his coming out I have been credibly inform'd by several of his Officers, that he never once attempted it.

His Remarks upon my Answer to the 12th Query run thus, " That the Men tasted the Water
 " about a Quarter of a Mile from the Shore, and
 " said it was not very salt. Now this is contradict-
 " ed by *Van Sobriek* and *Guy*: One of whom makes
 " Oath that they tasted the Water in the Mid-
 " Channel, which is about 3 or 4 Leagues up above
 " *Deer Sound*; so that the whole River was so fresh
 " that the Men drank of it for want of Beer. *Price*
 " says, he and others drank the Water, &c. Here
 " are two Affidavits, and the Evidence of one Man,
 " to confront the bare Assertion of a Man, who by
 " my Remarks, and Query the 11th, is incontest-
 " ably prov'd to have but very little, if any, re-
 " gard to Truth. He says farther, We might
 " have got to the South-shore notwithstanding the
 " Ice, and he believes that there was Ice driving
 " with the Tide. I ask him, if he does not also
 " believe we had much ado to get back again both
 " from 4 Leagues above our Tent at *Deer-Sound*,
 " and again from *Deer-Sound* to the Ship, on Ac-
 " count of the Ice; and farther, If we were not
 " several times fast? It is indeed surprizing to me,
 " that he is so tender here in his Answer, and has
 " so

“ so boldly asserted Falsities already taken notice of,
 “ Now the Lieutenant in his Journal 24th, which
 “ was 4 Days after, says, to use his own Words :
 “ I returned with the Boat, the River being full of
 “ Ice, with the Northern *Indians*, having been
 “ 25 Leagues, or better up the River ; this is a flat
 “ Contradiction to Mr. *Moor*’s Answer to Query
 “ the 12th. and gives me ground to apprehend
 “ that it was calculated to serve Mr. *Dobbs*’s Purpose,
 “ who will have it, that there was no Ice to hinder
 “ our passing over to the other Side of the River at
 “ *Deer Sound* ; farther, Mr. *Moor*’s saying, there
 “ was not Ice sufficient to prevent our going over,
 “ proves he spoke inconsiderately, without he could
 “ see 30 Miles distant, tho’ no body else can see
 “ Ice from the Mast’s Head above 10 or 12 Miles
 “ distant, except they are vast, large Islands of Ice,
 “ and there are no such in that River.

Now the Reason for the Men saying, that the
 Water was not *very Salt*, I looked upon it to be
 merely out of Compliance to Captain *Middleton*, for
 he had no sooner bid the Men ly upon their Oars
 and taste the Water along-side, but he dip’d his
 Hand into the Water, over the Boat’s Quarter, and
 said it was fresh ; the Men, upon hearing him say
 so forbore giving their Opinions, notwithstanding
 they had tasted the Water, till he called a second
 Time to *Richard Guy* in particular, who softly re-
 ply’d, “ Sir, it is not *very Salt*.” *Van Sobriek* after-
 wards made answer, that it was not so Salt as the
 Sea. Capt. *Middleton* triumphs upon the Strength
 of his two Affidavits, and seems to be very positive
 that he has convicted me of Falsity ; but let any
 unprejudic’d Person examine the Circumstances of
 the two Evidences, and then judge ; they were
 both Quarter-masters on board the *Discovery*, under
 my Command ; their Station of Life subjected them
 either to the Menaces or Intreaties of Capt. *Middleton*,
 which

which he thought proper to make use of ; and can it be supposed, that those who were complaisant enough to deny their Senses in the Voyage, would stand out at an Affidavit when they came home ? The Sneer upon my *Believing* that we might have got to the South Shore, notwithstanding the Ice, and his asking Me, if I did not also *believe* that we had much ado to get back again, both from 4 Leagues above our Tent at *Deer Sound*, and again from *Deer Sound* to the Ship : I only say, that if I then conceived a good Opinion of his Intentions, he has taken care, by his subsequent Behaviour, to undeceive me ; and so far my *Belief* was badly founded : But this I am certain of, that we had not *much ado* to get back from the Places mentioned ; for I declare, I saw no Trouble in our Return to our Tent at *Deer Sound* ; and I will aver it, that the Ice was no Hindrance to us, neither were we ever so much as once fast, nor were we in Danger from any one Piece of Ice ; neither was there any thing to frighten us in our Passage, from the Tent down to the Ships.

As to his quoting the Lieutenant's Journal, he very well knows, that it was a Copy of his own, or compulsively wrote under his Dictature ; and I would only beg leave to ask him, if he did not frequently order the Lieut. and Master to mention in the common Log-book, the River *Wager's* being chock full of Ice ? And if he did not desire me, to order my Mates to do the like, and to represent it in as strong Terms as I possibly could, so long as we should continue in the River, lest People, who should afterwards read our Journals, should think we had trifled away our Time there ?

He says, that "I spoke inconsiderately, when I said, that there was not Ice sufficient to prevent our going over, without I could see thirty Miles distant, tho' no body else can see Ice from the Mast's Head above 10, or 12 Miles distant, except they are vast
large

large Islands of Ice, and there are no such in that River."

To this I answer, that his own Argument destroys itself, for the whole Breadth of *Wager* River is not above 30 Miles, and he has just before produced his two Affidavit Men to swear, that they were in the Mid-Channel when they tasted the Water (which I deny) but allowing that we were in the Mid-Channel, sure I might have seen very near over, whether there was any Ice to prevent our crossing, without seeing so far as 30 Miles. But tho' I could not see 30 Miles, Capt. *Middleton* could see four or five and fifty. Oh! the Blessing of a good Eye, and a quick Invention! For the Frozen Straits through which all his Black Whales, and strong, rapid Tides are to come, to supply the *Welcome*, *Wager* River, and all the other Rivers, Bays, Openings, or Inlets that communicate with the *Welcome*, Capt. *Middleton* discovered the 8th of *August*, 1742. when he was ashore at *Cape Frigid*. These very Frozen Straits, he says, he then saw running away about S. E. for *eighteen Leagues* all fast froze, altho' he was not within some Leagues of them, for he sent his Gunner and Carpenter several Miles farther than he went himself; and is it not very hard that he should be allowed to see 18 *Leagues*, and will not suffer me to see above 10 or 12 Miles at farthest, tho' I was several times upon higher Mountains, to see over *Wager* River, than *Cape Frigid* afforded for him to command that monstrous Distance? Tho' here I am sensible that he will object against what I say, and, according to his cavilling Way, insist that a *Mountain* is not a *Mast-head*.

His Remark upon the 13th. is a downright Prevarication. I allow that *Gill* brought in but two Bottles, but Mr. *Lendrick* brought in another, and the Capt. deliver'd it as his Opinion, that the Bottle of Water was the falsest, before he was appriz'd of its being taken the highest up.

In Confirmation of my Answer to the 15th Query, I do aver, that there is a Channel between Cape *Frigid* and the Low-Beach, which indeed Captain *Middleton* might not see, because he was ashore when the Tide set us into it, for we were so near driving through, that we made all ready to anchor, having little Wind; and instead of being 27 Miles distant, we were within less than a Mile of the Low-Beach, then the Point bore W. N. W. Distant about 8 or 9 Miles.

As to the next, I reply, that there was not so strong a Tide as in *Wager* River; for as we were set into that Channel, and within a Mile of the Shore, we should undoubtedly have felt it.

To the 17th, I appeal to the whole Company of both Ships, whether we were frequently near enough that Shore to discern Islands from Main Land; and as to sparing myself Trouble, had I done so, I should only have followed Capt. *Middleton's* Example, who pays me a Complement in saying, I try'd the Tides at *Deer* Sound, for I am certain 'tis more than he did, to any Exactness.

I have no future Views of a Command, neither shall my Complaisance to any Man be gratify'd at the Expence of Truth, which I have more Regard for than those who preach so much about it, and practice it so little.

The little mean, invidious Reflection at the End shews the Rancour and Malice of his Heart, which a plain Matter of Fact will discover. I have before observ'd, that he ordered and dictated all his Officers Journals agreeable to his own, and would have had me done the same; the Journal which I have given in was of my own keeping, and as to what he insinuates about one copied by *Grance Grant*, if that will be of any Consequence, I have it to produce. I am, with the greatest Respect,

SIR, &c.

2



WILLIAM MOOR,

